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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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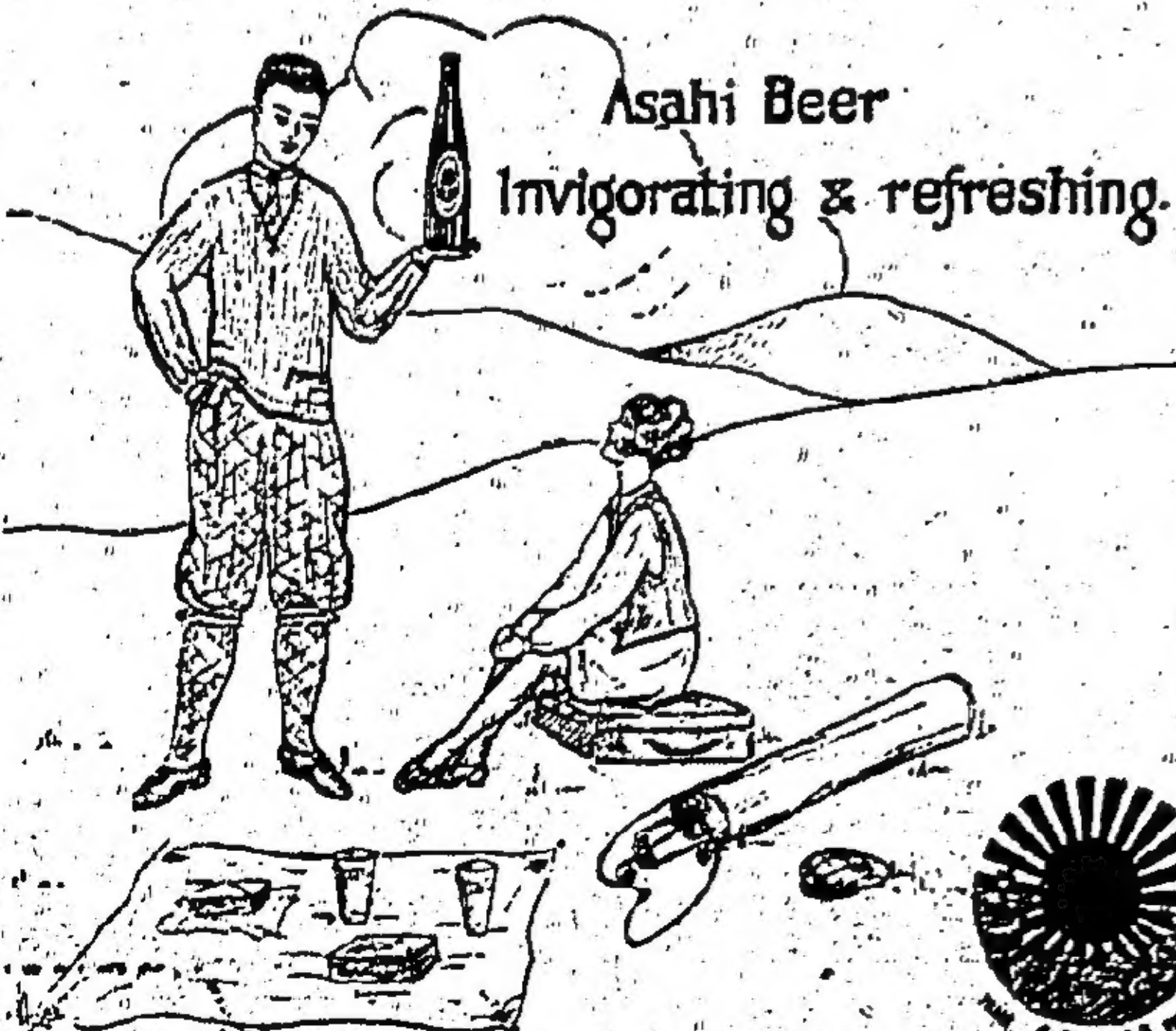
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HONG KONG.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations in yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs were as follows:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Horse White	7.53
Ching Ah White Long	7.58
Red Chai Mee	7.68
Green Seal Broken	5.71
White Long	6.83
White Brand	5.37
Black Mok Kan	8.72
Green Dragon	8.02
Black Dragon	7.93
Big Seal White Brewer	7.17
New White Glutinous	7.21
Red Seal No. 1 White Broken	8.92
Blue Seal White Glutinous	6.53
Red Seal No. 1 Glutinous	6.63
No. 1 White Broken	6.83
No. 2 White Broken	5.89

Sugar.

No. 13 coarse powdered	Per Picul.
No. 13 coarse powdered	87.53
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.23

Miscellaneous.

No. 1 Shark's Fin	Per Picul.
No. 1 Shark's Fin	8.60
No. 2 Shark's Fin	3.98
Wood Oil	3.08
Duck's Feather	80

HONG KONG TRADE IN WOOL.

Germany heads the list of countries exporting wool to Hong Kong while England and America come next. German wool is regarded as best in quality and cheapest. Japanese wool has been imported in large quantities, but it is dear and poor in quality. A well-known local merchant told our representative that the wool trade during the past year has shown a slightly improvement and fair profits have been made by the majority of merchants. "Owing to the keen demand by the local woolen manufacturers supplies are short and recently the prices have increased by 50 cents per pound."

Present quotations for wool are as follow:-

Large Bee	Per lb.
Large Bee	5.45
Bee Hive	4.46
Giant	3.34
City of Gold	3.46
Tin Koon	3.05
Lai Wo Star Brand	3.55
Tower Brand	2.80
Double Fowl	3.10
Shepherd	2.90
No. 1 Star Brand	3.05
No. 2 Star Brand	2.64

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A cable from Shanghai stated that prices for cotton yarn advanced by one taol a picul on the 6th instant. At Canton the cotton yarn market was very quiet and prices dropped 83 per picul.

Quotations for cotton yarn on the 6th instant, in Canton market were as follows:-

No. 42 Five Soles	Per Bale.
No. 42 Five Soles	855
Fine Hec	820
Butterfly	824
No. 32 Pine Deer	478
Tin Koon	474
Sheung Hec	478
No. 20 City of Gold	324
Globe	319
Good Harvest	314
Double Horse	310
Tin Koon	318
Double Elephant	319
Tramcar	307
Man Clock	314
Shepherd	309
Three Stars	297
No. 16 Globe	297
Fui Kwai	293
No. 12 City of Gold	285
Peacock	284
Fui Kwai	277
Tramcar	275
Aeroplane	275
Pretty Dandel	265
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	290
Peacock	292
City of Gold	297
Lotus Bee	293
Fui Kwai	298
No. 8 Lion	298
Hut How	205

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

January 6th.	
Water Works	\$2.50
Electric Power Co.	5.10
Canton-Hankow Railways	0.50
The Sun Company	0.50
Sincere Co.	0.50
Nanyang Bros. Toh. Co.	4.50
Canton Tramways	2.20
China Merchants S.S. Nav.	
Co.	0.50
Central Bank	4.60

CANTON KEROSENE OIL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 6th.	Per Case.
New Star	\$7.70
New Balance	7.50
New Hang-Fuck	7.30
New Eagle	7.10
New Sheung Hec	7.20
New Daybreak	7.20

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations done for Sunday's market in rice, sugar, flour and oil were as follows:-

Rice.	Per Picul.
Chai Mee White	\$11.25
See Mui White	10.60
Pak Kan Yuk White	8.70
Blue Anchor White	8.70
Green Seal Siam White	10.70
Black Seal Siam White	10.30
Hung Wo Fung White	9.88
Red Seal Old White	9.80
Kwang Po White	9.70
Green Lion White	8.75
Green O White	9.85
Red Lion White Siam	9.70
Red Star White	9.45
Three Marks White	9.30
Red Bird White	8.90

Sugar.

No. 3 coarse powdered	Per Picul.
No. 3 coarse powdered	7.70
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.30
No. 1 Granulated	9.80
No. 1 Fine Granulated	10.20
Refined White	8.60
Walchow White	9.50

Flour.

Man-of-War	Per Bag.
Man-of-War	\$4.65
Silver Seal	4.10
Banana	4.10
Cheung Luk	4.16
Maize	4.25
Sword of Kwantai	4.30
Cabbage	4.45
Dalton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.50

Oil.

Ground Nut Oil:-	Per Picul.
Ground Nut Oil:-	23.65
Tien-tsin	23.00
Dairen	27.00
Honan	23.90
Kwangsi Wood	27.00
Bean	26.70

CHINA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

JAPANESE APPREHENSIONS.

Very pessimistic views are held about the future of Japan's cotton trade with China and the Dutch East Indies. The *Osaka Mainichi* says the rapid development of Chinese mills is retarding the development of Japanese spinners in those countries.

China is now almost a self-furnishing country in coarse cotton yarn and cloth woven with coarse yarn, causing Japan's yarn export to China to become more inactive. What is worse for the Japanese spinners, the Chinese spinners are shipping their manufactures to Hong Kong and Dutch East Indies.

These circumstances have urged Japanese spinners to devote their efforts to manufacturing cotton cloths, instead of making an endeavour to increase the cotton yarn export.

The export of cotton yarn from Japan, which had hitherto ranked first on the export list, tended to decline a few years ago, while the demand for Japanese cotton cloth is increasing. The demand for grey cloth is decreasing, but bleached cloth, jeans, and other prepared cloths are demanded more keenly than ever. It is expected that in future the world taste will change from the pure cotton cloths to cotton cloths mixed with rayon, wool and other fibres. The demand for cotton yarn is also changing to fine count yarn over 40s and gas yarn from coarse count yarn.

The Japanese cotton yarn market witnessed its busiest year in 1928, when 304,000 bales of yarn were shipped, the highest on record. Since then exports have tended to drop rapidly as shown in the following table:-

1928 Export Highest On Record.

Bales.	
1919	220,333
1920	304,925
1921	292,290
1922	394,002
1923	248,324
1924	270,369
1925	310,801
1926	263,550
1927	115,295
1928	35,870

(The figures for 1928 do not include December exports.)

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS.

INCREASED EXPORT OF YARN.

According to the Bombay Raw Cotton Exchange, the arrivals of raw cotton on the Bombay market for the week of December 20th totalled 111,000 bales, compared with 105,000 bales a week before. The export for the week amounted to 41,000 bales, as against 37,000 bales the previous week. The majority of the export figure was for Europe, and there was no export to Japan.

The stock of cotton on December 20th totalled 778,000 bales, as against 751,000 bales a week previously.

STORING OF DUCK'S FEATHERS.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO TRADE?

Some time ago, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce made a vigorous protest to the Sanitary Department, on behalf of the dealers in duck's feather, against the order prohibiting the storing of feathers in godowns in the West Point district. The Sanitary Authorities classified this commodity as an offensive trade.

The merchants said that since the business had been allowed to go on for years and years, it was rather late in the day for the Sanitary Department to bring it within the Offensive Trade Ordinance. They also said that the feathers came in bales and there was nothing offensive about them. No sorting was done in the godown, and the places where this was done were all in Yau-mat, and were licensed to carry on an offensive trade.

A reply has now been received from the Sanitary Department in which it was stated that if dealers would take out a necessary license under the Offensive Trade Ordinance, and comply with the regulations, and if they could prove to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health that there was no risk of infection, they would be allowed to carry on their business.

Our representative interviewed several Chinese dealers yesterday, and found that they were unanimous in their views. They said that business would be impossible under the terms of the license. Although the Sanitary Authorities might consider that they had made concessions the terms still amounted to prohibition of the trade.

It is understood that the merchants concerned will take the matter up again with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to-day. The business in duck's feathers amounted to about \$4,000,000 a year, the commodity being imported from the interior of China and exported to America and Europe.

It will be interesting to see if the merchants concerned can claim exemption. The Ordinance of 1903 clearly stated that "feather-storing and feather-cleaning" are offensive trades.

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SMALL DROP IN EXPORTS AND INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

According to the Board of Trade returns, British imports for November were valued at £106,855,875, which compares with £102,445,301 for the preceding month, and £107,438,713 for the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of United Kingdom goods were valued at £83,768,502, or £246,134 less than in October. The corresponding figure for November, 1927, was £70,809,851, which was the largest total for any month for several years past. Re-exports during November were valued at £14,933,088, against £14,883,384 in October, and £10,558,805 in the previous November. The value of total exports was the highest for any month since March, though the excess of imports over exports was also the highest since that month. For the first eleven months of this year, however, the adverse balance is some £23,370,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1927.

The returns show the usual seasonal changes as compared with the October figures, though the normal decline in exports of manufactured goods was not very pronounced. Compared with the previous November, however, there were heavy declines in all the more important exports, especially in cotton and woolen goods. Exports of coal and of iron and steel were slightly larger in volume than in November, 1927, though the values were lower.

AMERICAN LOANS ABROAD.

ENORMOUS FIGURES.

According to Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of the British Grains Co., the United States has advanced more than \$26,000,000,000 to foreign nations, while United States loans abroad are continuing to increase at the annual rate of about \$2,000,000,000, which is equivalent to about 817 per capita.

Dr. Winkler says this figure cannot be considered alarmingly large because America's national wealth aggregates about \$3,200 per capita, the national income being \$750; annual savings \$107; annual trade \$100 and annual government revenue \$33.

The investments made by the United States abroad during the past decade and a half correspond almost exactly to the aggregate excess of American exports over imports for the same period. In other words, if America had not invested abroad America might not have been able to dispose of her surplus production, nor would the rest of the world have been able to pay such surplus. The foreign loans, therefore, have benefited not only the borrowers, but the lenders as well.

RUSSIAN TEA IMPORTS.

INCREASED JAPAN TRADE.

The shipment of green tea from Japan to Soviet Russia for this year is expected to be double what it was in 1928, if the quality of the tea is improved.

The exports of green tea from Japan to Russia amounted to only 3,300,000 kilograms in 1928 and to 3,000,000 kilograms in 1929, but it leaped to more than 5,000,000 kilograms in 1929.

GERMAN FINANCE.

RETURNING TO PRE-WAR STABILITY.

Berlin is regaining its connections with international finance. Exchange rate and movements of Berlin stock prices practically eliminated all violent fluctuations in the years from 1923 to 1928, and are now returning to pre-war stability. This is due to mid-month settlements having been abolished and the resumption of single month-end settlement of sales and purchase for future delivery.

The prospect of directly placing German shares on New York is optimistic. A recent North German Lloyd's stock deal reflects American interest in German stocks. While the majority of German industrial stocks, including rayon, shipbuilding, iron, sugar and chemicals, show a decline since the Bourse boom in 1927, bank and potash stocks are higher.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 7th, 1929.

R.E. Banks	\$1.334 buy.
Do.	\$1.140 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$2.23 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A.S.	\$2.53 nom.
Do.	\$2.144 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$2.34 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$2.80 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$655 buy, \$700 sel.
Union Insurance	\$385 nom.
North China Ins.	\$150 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$350 nom.
China Underwriters	\$2.40 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$250 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$780 nom.
Douglases	\$384 nom.
H.K. Steamship	\$23 buy, 29 sel.
H.E. Togo	\$1.40 sel.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$164 buy.
Do. (Daf.)	\$77 buy.
Shell Transport	\$116/- ex div. nom.
Union Waterboats	\$2.34 buy, 24 sel.
Benzette	\$2.40 sel.
Kailash Mining Admin.	\$70 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$1.10 nom.
Do. (single)	\$1.54 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$1.2/- nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.3 buy.
Seaboard	\$4.54 buy.
Tramcar Mines	\$178 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$154 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$381 buy.
China Providents	\$1.58 buy.
Longways	\$1.58 nom.
New Engineering	\$1.58 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.105 nom.
Ryo Cottons	\$1.10 sel.
Oriental Cotton	\$1.2 sel.
8 hai. Cottons (old)	\$1.66 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.32 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$4.91 sel.
H.K. Land	\$1.40 buy.
Shanghai Land	\$1.65 buy.
Humphreys Estate	\$14.80 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$1.84 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.60 buy, 20.80 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	\$1.15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5.20 nom.
Star Ferries	\$1.24 buy.
China Lights	\$1.12 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$5.71 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5.71 buy.
Macao Electric	\$1.64 buy.
Telephones (old)	\$1.64 buy.
Do. (new)	\$3.65 buy.
China Buses	\$1.11 buy.
Singapore Tractions	\$1.12/- nom.
Do. (Fr.)	\$1.178 buy, 13/3 sel.
Sandakan Lights	\$5 nom.
China Sugar	\$50 nom.
Malayan Sugar	\$233 buy.
Canton Ice	\$24 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$10.05 buy.
Do. (old)	\$7.50 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.15 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$7.50 nom.
Do. (new)	\$7.55 sel.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$12.30 nom.
Watsons	\$80 sel. buy.
Der A Wings	\$80 sel. buy.
Lane Crawford	\$105 nom.
Mackintosh	\$20 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$3.05 nom.
H.K. Amusement	\$223 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$11 nom.
H.K. Ladas G.S. Bonds	\$3.74 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$7.75 prem. sel.
buy, -by cas; sel. -sellers; -sa -sales; nom. -nominal.	

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	Rates, Jan. 26	
Paris	124.091	
New York	4.85 3/16	
Russels	34.892	
Geneva	25.19	
Amsterdam	12.07 11/16	
Milan	92.65	
Berlin	50.38 1/2	
Stockholm	18.13	
Copenhagen	18.17 1/2	
Sao Paulo	18.19 1/2	
Genoa	34.45 1/2	
Rague	163 13	
Calcutta	192 1/2	
Adrid	29.75	
London	108	
Shanghai	217	
Yokohama	2	
Kobe	2	
Manila	2	
San Francisco	2	
London (spot)	26 1/2	
Gold (forward)	367 1/2	



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[A.P. 2]



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MONEY & MARKETS.

THE ENGLISH FORD COMPANY.

SHARE LISTS CLOSED IN 30 MINUTES.

NEW YORK A BUYER.

London, December 13th.—Great success appears to have attended the flotation of capital in this country by the Ford Motor Company, Ltd. The subscription lists for an issue of £2,500,000 were opened yesterday at 9 o'clock and closed within half an hour owing to the great rush of subscriptions.

For some days before the actual flotation of the shares, it was evident that New York was taking a keen interest in the matter. The shares of the Ford Company in America have not been obtainable by the public in the United States, and apparently there was a keen desire on the part of many on the other side of the Atlantic to secure shares in the English company.

So keen was this desire that it is even believed that the New York exchange on London was affected on Tuesday by the stream of American remittances to this side to acquire shares, and it is probable that a rush on the part of English applicants was stimulated by the prospect of Wall Street buying putting up the shares to a premium.

Official dealings in new shares in the market here are, of course, not recognised until allotment letters have been issued, but in Wall Street yesterday there appears to have been quite an active market in the shares, where prices ranging from 30s. to 35s. for the £1 shares were reported.

This would seem to presuppose some unofficial transactions having taken place here, but it would be well, perhaps, that applicants for the shares should not reckon too confidently as to the actual premium here when the shares have been allotted.

However that may be, the circumstances surrounding the flotation of the shares and the huge applications are as interesting as the venture itself.

BACK TO TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

RESUMPTION DESIRED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

London, December 13th.—The re-opening of relations between Great Britain and Russia has been advanced by the events of the past two or three days, says the *Daily Express*.

The position has been discussed by Ministers, and the Government will consider favourably any overture or gesture the Soviet Government wishes to make.

Russian industrialists have been in London. They have been surprised at the cordial reception they have had from those who were formerly hostile to the trade agreement.

It is the desire of the Government that, if Russia can give suitable guarantees for the observance of essential conditions, the agreement should be revived as soon as possible in the interests of British trade and employment.

If trade relations are resumed, the re-establishment of diplomatic relations and an attempt to settle outstanding questions would inevitably follow.

M.P.'s Advocacy.

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., will definitely advocate the reopening of trade relations with Russia in his speech to-night in Aberdeen.

He said, before leaving London last night: "I must make it clear that on the subject of Russia I am expressing my own views, and I am not speaking for the Government. My own constituency is interested in the reopening of the Russian market."

Mr. Boothby does not want industrialists in both countries to wait for diplomatic agreements and treaties, and suggests that these would follow from any important industrial activities. He desires that our great industrialists should at once get in touch with Russian industrialists.

It is not true that his speech has been sanctioned by the Government or by Mr. Churchill, but he has apparently not been discouraged from making it.

PRINCE ANTOINE BIBESCO'S EARS BOXED.

SCENE AT A PREMIER'S RESIDENCE.

SON-IN-LAW OF LADY OXFORD.

Vienna, Nov. 30th.—There was a sensational incident in the hall of the Rumanian Prime Minister's official residence at Bucharest, when Prince Antoine Bibesco, Rumanian Minister to Madrid, who married a daughter of the late Lord Oxford, received a box on the ears from another Rumanian diplomat, M. Wassile Stoica.

There is a quarrel of long standing between the two, dating from the period when Prince Bibesco, as Ambassador at Washington, protested against the appointment of M. Stoica as First Secretary, and is alleged to have sent a secret report to the then Foreign Minister, M. Taku Jonescu, attacking M. Stoica's character.

Although that occurred many years ago, the incident rankled, and the pair never met until today.

"Insulting Remark."

M. Stoica went to Prince Bibesco whom he saw in the hall, and called him to account for his adverse report of long ago. Prince Bibesco is alleged to have made an insulting remark, whereupon M. Stoica, beside himself with fury, gave Prince Bibesco a resounding box on the ears.

Dr. Maniu, the Prime Minister, immediately ordered M. Stoica to leave the building and reported the incident to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Mironescu, whom he instructed by telephone to investigate the matter and take severe disciplinary action.

It is considered in Bucharest society that Prince Bibesco will be obliged to challenge M. Stoica to a duel.

Prince Antoine Bibesco is fifty years old. He married Miss Elizabeth Asquith in 1919, when he was First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation in London. Queen Alexandra attended the wedding.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

WOMEN AND ATHLETICS.

TRAINING ON STALE BREAD, UNDERCOOKED MEAT AND BEER.

There is not the slightest harm caused by women participating in athletics, according to Dr. E. B. Turner, well-known physician and veteran British athlete.

Dr. Turner, who is now in the neighbourhood of the seventies and still hale and hearty, was, in his younger days, a consistent breaker of bicycle records and represented England in international Rugby football matches as far back as the days when a team consisted of twenty men instead of the present fifteen. He is still an enthusiastic follower of many sports and can often be seen at field and track meets.

"I have for the last five years observed a good many competitions among women," he told his audience at a recent lecture at the Institute of Hygiene in London, "and I have not found the slightest harm or mischief of any sort that can be laid to their charge."

"Athletics for young men are beneficial and good, especially for men whose work may be sedentary. With regard to the question of similar exercises for women, there is still a good deal of misapprehension."

"I saw the other day that the Pope was fulminating against competitions for girls, and even the League of Nations has added to its activities an inquiry into the health of the woman athlete."

Dr. Turner went on to describe tests he had made of the pulses and hearts of twenty women athletes after they had participated in a four-mile cross-country run on the edge of London. According to his deductions none of the girls showed any ill effect.

He is not a supporter, however, of mixed athletics. He pointed out that in a game such as football, lacrosse or hockey played by mixed teams of men and women, either the game or the girls would be spoilt, the game if it has to be slowed down to the speed of the girls, and the girls if the game is played at its normal pace.

"The athletic woman is not built on a chassis that conduces to great speed or extraordinary endurance," he declared.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

USEFUL WRAP.



This useful wrap of cyclamen chiffon velvet is trimmed with collar and cuffs of grey hare. Carried out in black or silver grey it would serve the double purpose of evening or afternoon.

"There is one form of sport, however, in which women can meet nearly rival men, and that is swimming, because even in days when fashion demands an unattractive scragginess of form, there is still sufficient adipose tissue to help women in the water."

"So long as moderation is observed, athletes might eat what they find suits them. For my own part for many years I trained on stale bread, undercooked meat, and beer, and I survive still."

THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSORIES IN DRESS.

It is not surprising that the big dressmakers, the jewellers, the people who deal in fine leather work, and the specialty shops spend so much time and thought on things that were once considered the minor accessories of dress.

Bags and bracelets, scarves, and brooches, earrings, neckties, and belts, are none of them very large in themselves, except occasionally when it comes to scarves; but they are so clearly seen against the severe background of modern clothes, that they have become details of great importance.

A Clever Bag.

The woman who is clever at assembling a wardrobe in which many garments are interchangeable is also clever, as a rule, at choosing accessories which will harmonise with more than one ensemble. She is fortunate, because the cost of these small but powerful objects is apt to make a considerable hole in the dress allowance.

If you cannot have the right kind of accessory to wear with an individual outfit you had far better have none at all, except, of course, for the indispensable bag, which, having no packets, we must all possess.

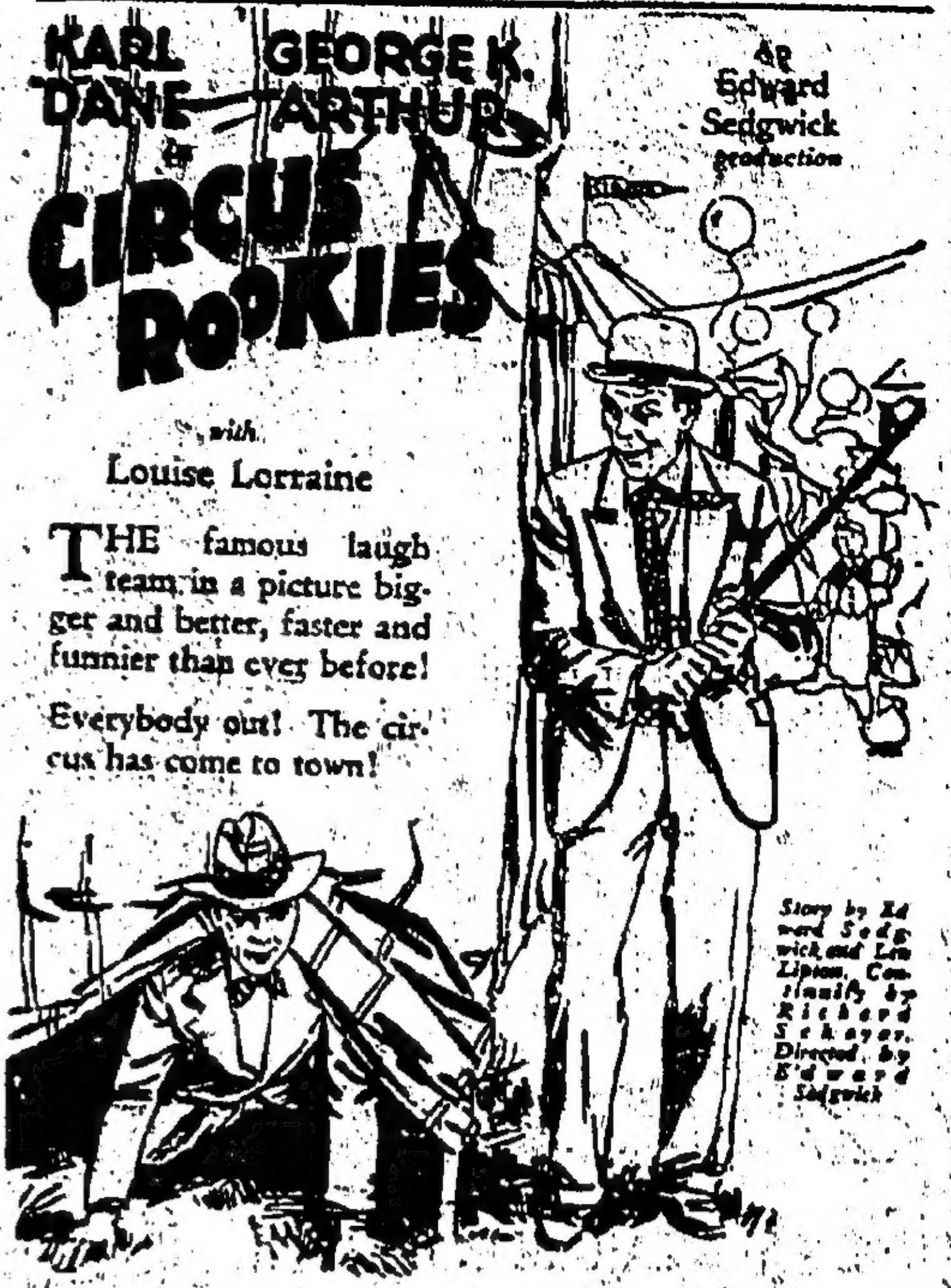
Plenty Of Space.

One of the cleverest bags I have seen lately—in Lane, Crawford's—was designed primarily for travelling.

It is made in black or red leather, it has plenty of space for papers, any money and keys (passport too if necessary) and a neatly-housed and complete assortment of cream, lotion, powder, lipstick, rouge and cleansing tissues, with a mirror large enough to enable one to deal adequately with one's complexion when no dressing-table is available.

"Retains Its Figure."

The great point about this particular bag is that it looks quite ordinary (though by this I do not mean dull) and yet whereas the ordinary bag would bulge abominably if you filled it with all the things I have mentioned, this one retains its figure admirably.



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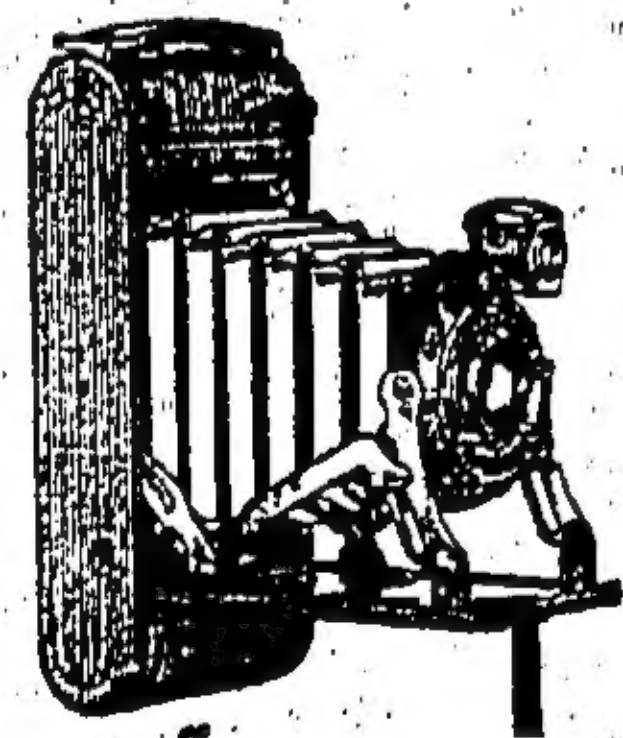
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CHINESE MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION.

ITS INTRICACIES AND METHODS EXPLAINED.

PUISNE JUDGE'S DECISION.

The intricacies of a Chinese Money Loan Association have always been a problem to the judges and to the legal profession. Its method, from a practical standpoint, is simple enough. It works this way. Say a body of ten men form an Association. One man is elected president. The shares can be of any amount. We may take, for example, that the shares are \$10 each per month, which means a capital of \$100 is available. Any member who needs money may make a tender for this sum. A draw is made and the member who offers the most, gets the use of the money for that month. If he drew the loan by offering \$3, each member would then contribute \$7 instead of \$10. After he has drawn the loan, he has to contribute \$10 each month until the Association is dissolved—that is, after all the members have had the loan. The \$3 which he had tendered for the loan is in effect the interest that he was willing to offer for the use of the money. Of course, the last man to tender or to draw would reap the benefit. During the nine contributions, he would not actually pay the maximum \$10 a month.

The difficulty in the law is that these Associations never seem to have any agreement drawn up. They are all run on a mutual trust basis. However, an important decision was given yesterday in a recent case heard at the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice P. Jacks, in which Fan Ngai Nam, Tai Tong, the On Lok firm, Fun Chik Sang, Yau Shun, Lai King, Chuen Kwan King Wa and Man Lok Hin sued the Asia Café, formerly the Seck Yuen Café, and the Tung Tung Chi Tim Café for the recovery of \$800 being money lent to the defendants under the conditions of a Money Loan Association.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida was for the defendants and the plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ.

THE JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgement Mr. Justice Jacks said:—

The plaintiffs and the defendants in this action are the members of a Money Loan Association of which Fan Ngai Nam is the head.

The defendants, the Tung Yuen Chi Tim Café who would not or could not be joined as plaintiffs have been joined as defendants, they being members of the Association; but no monetary or other claim is made against them and they are merely nominal defendants. Subsequent reference in this judgment to the defendants will, therefore, refer only to the Seck Yuen or Asia Café and their manager.

The Association was formed on the 16th day of April, 1927, (17th day of the 3rd moon) when \$1,350 was paid to the plaintiff, Fan Ngai Nam, by the other members including the defendants, each of whom subscribed \$150. It was agreed between the parties that the said sum of \$1,350 should be repaid to the other members at the rate of \$150 on the 17th day of each succeeding moon.

By the rules of the Association which were reduced to writing and verbally adopted by the defendants and other members of the Association each drawn member agreed to pay \$100 on the 17th day of each subsequent moon after the 3rd moon until the termination of the Association.

On the 17th day of the fourth moon, the defendants by successful tender became the drawn member, \$150 was repaid by Fan Ngai Nam and the sum of \$90 was paid by each of the other eight members of the Association, \$870 in all. With the exception of the first subscription of \$150 paid to Fan Ngai Nam on the 17th day of the 3rd moon, which was repaid on 17th day of the 4th moon as already stated, it is alleged that the defendants have made no payment in respect of their obligations to the Money Loan Association or any member of it.

On the 17th day of the 5th moon and each and every subsequent moon up to and including the 15th moon of last Chinese year, the members of the Association other than the defendants duly met and fulfilled their obligations. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants owe the Association the sum of \$800 in respect of eight several subscriptions. In support of this claim several books of the rules showing the names of the members and the results of the drawings were produced, one copy of which was duly stamped. This stamped copy differs from the others in that it bears a clause at the head of it which renders the Head of the Association liable to sufferers for half the amount payable by absconding members.

The plaintiffs also produced a receipt signed by Kwan Yun Kong, the defendants' manager, showing that he had received on the defendants' behalf the sum of \$850 (including \$150 repaid by Fan Ngai Nam) being the amount drawn by them at the second meeting of the Association on the 17th day of the 4th moon (May 1927) after deducting \$20 for expenses.

The plaintiffs also put in a copy of a letter written by the Head of the Association to the defendants in the 8th moon asking for payment of the 4th contribution, for which letter a receipt was given.

The Defence.

The defence is:—
First: That the defendants have assigned their interest in the Money Loan Association to a firm known as the Mo Yee Sin Kun—which has since been become bankrupt—with the consent of the Head of the Association, and are not liable, and
Second: That the members of the Association were not *ad idem* by reason of the fact that one copy of the rules differs from the others as stated above.

No evidence was put in as to when the transfer actually took place. No instrument of transfer was put in or referred to. The books of the alleged transferees were produced, which showed that they received \$780 on the 11th day of the 5th moon (June 10th) from Fan Ngai Nam in respect of Money Loan Association. What this amount may be I do not know, as \$850, not \$780, was the net sum drawn by the defendants. These books also showed a further entry that; \$100 had been paid to Fan Ngai Nam on the 19th day of the 5th moon (June 18th), being the amount due for the 3rd contribution of the Money Loan Association. There is nothing to show which Money Loan Association this was. Fan Ngai Nam may have been associated with more than one.

The Head of the Association has denied all knowledge of any transfer of the defendants' interest. It has been shown that the defendants drew \$850 and alleged that they have paid none of their subsequent subscriptions. They produced no evidence of a transfer, but only the entries from the books of their alleged transferees to which I have already referred.

A Former Decision.

In the case of Chan Yu Sang v. Tam Wai Sang (H.K.L.R., Vol. XXII, 6129) Mr. Justice Wood, after reviewing earlier decisions on the legal relations existing between the members of a Money Loan Association found himself unable to infer from a book of the rules that the intention of the members was to form a series of individual contracts with the Head of the Association, his view was that the Money Loan Association with which he was dealing was a "Voluntary Society" consisting of the Head and the other members. Any money contributed on any occasion by constituent members is pending allotment the property of the Society as a whole. Every member on joining the Association contracted with all other members to conform to its rules. The Head or any member suing on behalf of himself and all the members may sue to enforce compliance with any of the rules.

I find myself in agreement with this view. The Association in the case before me is an Association of ten persons or firms who met together and agreed to be bound by certain rules which had been drawn up by the Head, and assented to by each member paying his contribution to the Head and each member a book of the rules for each one of the ten shares agreed to be taken.

The books of rules do not by themselves constitute the agreement, nor a series of agreements between the Head and each member. The agreement is the verbal assent by each and every member to be mutually bound by the rules. The payment of the first contribution and the acceptance of a copy of the rules being evidence of that agreement.

The Association is formed with the object of affording mutual help to the members and providing an equal interest and benefit to each of them. Mutuality is indicated all through the rules, every member is to receive benefits and to be under corresponding obligations.

The rules make no provision for the assignment by any member of his rights or liabilities. Such a contingency does not appear to be contemplated. There is, in fact, a provision that the members shall pay their contributions until the termination of the Association which is one of mutual trust seems to prohibit any assignment, certainly not without the consent of every other member. My view is that there can be no valid assignment of a share in a mutual contract of this kind without the consent of all the parties to the contract. The rules make no provision that the Head of the Association is to be responsible in any way to the other members for the default of any absconding member. There may be a custom to that effect but no evidence of such a custom was put before me. The Association having reduced its rules to writing I see no justification for incorporating anything in them which the members themselves could have introduced had they so desired. The books of rules are in the nature of scrip, each book, therefore, should be identical but the stamped copy which has been put in evidence in this case bears a clause at the head of it which renders the Head liable to the sufferers for half the amount payable by absconding members. This is a liability which is not found in other books, it is not for the benefit of a few members only but for all the sufferers.

I am asked to rule that the agreement of the Association is void because there was no consensus *ad idem*. It may be true that all the members did not know what rights they had against the Head under this clause in respect of any losses incurred by them through the default of any one of their members and that they were not *ad idem* when they consented to become members of the Association, but they have acted on the agreement such as it was.

The agreement is practically completed. All members with the exception of the defendants have fulfilled their obligations. The defendants having received their benefits of the agreement have not fulfilled their obligations, possibly under the impression that they had assigned their interest in the Association, but I cannot allow that such an assignment was valid even if it ever took place. Under these circumstances, although the agreement may be no agreement by reason of there being no consensus *ad idem*, I do not consider that it is equitable at this stage to allow the only defaulting member to evade his liabilities on this ground and to take advantage of a flaw in the contract.

The Seck Yuen firm have drawn the Associations' money under a certain condition, they agreed to repay in eight instalments of \$100. My view is that they should pay \$800 to the plaintiffs on behalf of the Association. I give judgment for the plaintiffs for \$800 and costs.

AN EXPENSIVE 'BUS FARE.

CHINESE STUDENT HAS TO PAY \$50.

Before proceeding with an adjourned case against a Chinese student summoned for attempting to travel on a Kowloon motor bus without paying his fare, the Kowloon Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, said that a remark which he had passed on Saturday had been misreported in the *Daily Press*. He was stated to have said of the accused, "In my opinion he has done it once or twice before." What he actually said was that "it appeared from the evidence that the defendant had done the same thing before." The printed version made it seem that he had pre-judged the case. Mr. Hamilton added that the gentlemen of the Press were at liberty to ask him with regard to the phrasing of any remark which they might have missed.

We regret that the mistake should have occurred, and we are sure the local Press will be grateful to Mr. Hamilton for his offer of assistance.

Defendant's Witness.
The defendant called a fellow student riding with him at the time who said that he (witness) was asked for his fare, but defendant was not. The conductor evidently thought he had a monthly ticket. When the inspector boarded the bus, the defendant tendered his fare, but the former refused to accept it and took the defendant to the Company's office.

Giving his decision the Magistrate said that if he was going to believe the defendant's story, he would have to say that both the inspector and the conductor were lying. He had also to believe that the defendant was deaf and very absent-minded. He did not believe defendant's account of it and he thought the witness had been coached. The defendant would be convicted and he would be fined \$50, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

THE BIRTH OF A FLOWER.

AN INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL FILM.

BIG AUDIENCE AT THE H.M. INSTITUTE.

Mr. Clarke Irvine has indeed brought a rare treasure to the Colony in the wonderful pictures that he has made with the assistance of Mr. A. C. Pillsbury.

Mr. Pillsbury is the inventor of the camera which has shown us flowers in their birth, their short life and their death. He has enabled us to see those staid and lovely friends of the garden, hillside and meadow, move to take their exercise and their food, move in an ordered dance now quickly, now with slow grace. One sees their inception when the pollen touches the ovary and gives life and eager movement to the protoplasm and one sees their death struggles as each delicate petal writhes and twists before shrivelling and dropping to the ground.

The camera which operates by clockwork makes exposures at regular intervals, and thus as the reel is unwound you see the movement of a week compressed into a minute. All these flowers were photographed in the Yosemite Valley, California, where there are over 1,500 varieties of wild flowers, of 1,100 of which Mr. Pillsbury has made studies during the 5 years that he spent over the task.

Lion, Alligator And Ostrich Farms.
Besides the flower pictures there were other views of the Yosemite Valley and a most interesting picture called "The Romance of Travel."

The latter began with a trip over Ocean Park, California, and showed some wonderful glimpses of lion, alligator and ostrich farms. In each of these the beasts seemed to be amazingly familiar and happy with their human guardians. The lions in particular appeared as tame as the domestic cat and the children of the audience were enraptured. One small boy exclaimed almost with tears when the film ended "I would like to see some more."

Bird Pictures.

There followed some charming bird pictures which must have been the result of amazing patience and skill, and then we were transported to Honolulu to see the surf riders, a river of white hot lava and a wonderful picture of the heart of the crater itself.

The flower pictures were prefaced by views of the Yosemite Valley, an amazing canyon carved out by glaciers, which is a mile and a half wide, a mile deep and seven miles long. Many of the pictures had been taken by aeroplane and they showed most unusual and lovely views of the magnificent waterfalls of the district, in one of which veritable white horses seemed to plunge past the camera, and another showed the remarkable double water wheel.

The lecturer Mr. Clarke Irvine is, with Mrs. Irvine, making a tour in which he has already covered 50,000 miles, and this film is now being shown for the first time in China. The Helena May Institute was crowded, extra chairs being provided and the overflow of people anxious to see the picture were accommodated on the stairs. We learn that Mr. Irvine proposes to show the film again in several of the schools of the Colony, where there is no doubt that he will receive a very warm welcome, since the children who were present yesterday were delighted from beginning to end.

MR. WILLIAM HEUGHAN.

CELEBRATED TENOR TO VISIT HONG KONG.

Local music lovers will no doubt be interested to hear of the impending visit to the Theatre Royal of William Heughan, one of the leading tenors of the day. Described by critics of five continents as the possessor of a voice which has peculiar charm, strength, and beauty, Mr. Heughan is to give two recitals on Monday and Tuesday, January 21st and 22nd. He will be assisted by Miss Maud Bell, a clever English cellist, and Miss Gladys Sayer, pianiste and accompanist.

The tenor's powers of interpretation are characteristic of the art of his master, Maestro Vincenzo Sabatini. This eminent teacher, the father of Mr. Raphael Sabatini, the well-known novelist, was also the teacher of John McCormack.

Heughan brings to the concert platform much of the life appeal of the contemporary stage. He sings the songs of many lands and combines the arts of actor, singer, and story-teller in his renderings.



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EVERY one that visits your home likes music of some kind—songs, marches, tingling fox-trots, mighty symphonies. With this wonderful instrument you can give them the entertainment they most enjoy. Drop in—now—and hear it play!

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

FOUR DIVISIONAL SURGEONS HONOURED.

PRESENTATION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Four Chinese gentlemen, Doctors S. F. Li, C. K. Ma, B. C. Wong, and F. P. Woo, were yesterday morning received at Government House and presented by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) with diplomas from the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The presentation, a very pleasant semi-formal affair, was held in the afternoon, many ladies and gentlemen, both European and Chinese, connected with the Hong Kong branch of St. John Ambulance Brigade being present. The four doctors are all divisional surgeons of the brigade who have done especially good work.

H.E.'s Congratulations.

His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District, made a short speech before presenting the diplomas. He said that he had gathered those present together in order that they might witness the presentation of diplomas to four divisional surgeons of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in recognition of their services to the Brigade and to the Colony as a whole.

Mr. Ralphs had told him that the diplomas were granted by the London Branch of the Order of St. John on information supplied from Hong Kong, and he would like it to be remembered that the Ambulance Brigade could not carry out its work without the services of the divisional surgeons, since instruction and lectures must be given by qualified medical officers. They had given their services free, and as an example of what the Colony owed to them he would mention the fact that over a quarter of a million had been vaccinated since the beginning of December. All the vaccinators had passed through the hands of the divisional surgeons.

What The Colony Owes To The Brigade.

These figures should make the Colony realise what a debt it owed to the Brigade and to the Divisional Surgeons, and it gave him much pleasure to make the presentation.

In presenting the diplomas he intended to start with the junior awards and to give the senior one last. He understood from Mr. Ralphs that these diplomas were a step to be taken before becoming a full member of the Order of St. John.

In presenting the diplomas His Excellency congratulated each of the Surgeons so honoured and gave in a few words the record of the services they had rendered to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

After the presentation tea and refreshments were served to the guests.

LIGHTS THAT FAIL.**CANTON THROWN INTO DARKNESS.****COMPLAINTS AGAINST POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY.****HARVEST FOR "CROOKED PEOPLE."**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, January 7th.

The difficulties experienced by the Canton Power and Light Company appear to be increasing. The greater portion of the city, including the busy commercial section of Sai Kwan, has been thrown into darkness for from twenty minutes to an hour three or four times nearly every evening during the past fortnight. This is a serious matter for a city the size of Canton and shop-keepers have to keep the never failing kerosene lamps ready for use at a moment's notice.

The loudest complaints come from the cinema houses, restaurants and the newspaper offices, all of whom have to depend on electricity to carry on business. The cinema houses have to close when the current fails and restaurants keepers complain of a big decline of business because of the unreliability of the electric lights. Many big shops in Sai Kwan have been forced to shut down early because, when the lights fail, they are the mercy of "crooked people" who thrive on such occasions.

POLICE WORK HANDICAPPED.

The Canton Police have also been complaining that it is extremely hard to keep the city in order at night when the streets are in total darkness or only illuminated by kerosene lamps shown through the windows of the shops. Robbers have taken advantage of the situation and effected a sensational robbery at Hou Tak Alley. Both the City Gendarmes and the Police pursued the bandits, but the whole gang escaped in the darkness. Two women while walking home through Kwei Tak Bridge fell into the deep gutter and sustained very serious injuries. They were rushed to hospital and are in a critical condition. They said that while they were walking from their work, the electric lights failed all of a sudden and the whole street was thrown into darkness. A big fire occurred in that street not long ago and the place was still very rough with debris.

BANDITS HAPPY.

The *Kung Ping Poo*, one of the most widely circulated Chinese newspaper in Canton, said in a leading article to-day: "The failure of the city electric lights during the past nights in Ha Sai Kwan and other prosperous sections of Canton is a really serious matter, especially at this time of the year. Pickpockets who are lurking in the dark streets waiting their chance must be thanking the Canton Power and Light Company for the opportunity offered them. Bandits are also happy. But the merchants who have suffered great loss owing to the failure of the electric lights must be telling a different story. Electric light vitally affects the welfare and trade of the city. The management of the Company has been so bad that the Municipal Authorities should nullify their charter and bring about a reform."

LOCAL COMPRADORE'S DEATH.**AN UNOFFICIAL J.P.**

The news was received yesterday of the death of Mr. Ip Loo Shiu, compradore to Messrs. Melchers & Co., who is also financially interested in many other commercial enterprises. The deceased who was also an unofficial Justice of the Peace, passed away at his residence, No. 27, Robinson Road, on Sunday night.

The late Mr. Ip was taken ill following a shock received on New Year's Eve, when he was told that an attempt to kidnap his two grandsons, both under ten years of age, had been made by a gang of conspirators. Although the plot failed, the shock made Mr. Ip seriously ill and after he had been to Police headquarters to give the necessary information he was ordered to bed by his doctor. He is survived by a large family and a son, who is compradore in the P. & O. Bank.

FORGED \$50 NOTES.**CONSPIRACY WITH ELUSIVE CHAN.****FOUR PERSONS SENT FOR TRIAL.**

After a number of sittings before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the concluding stage was reached yesterday afternoon in the magisterial proceedings against a number of Chinese for dealing in forged notes.

Originally thirteen defendants, including two women, were involved in the charges which concerned possession of \$50 notes resembling an old note issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, copperplates for producing impressions of \$10 notes of the Central Bank of China, an unlicensed printing press and other apparatus. A conspiracy was also alleged with one Chan Wing, who was described as the prime mover in the distribution of the forged notes, but who eluded the police at the last moment.

Another defendant, the wife of the first man, was discharged yesterday, leaving four persons—the first defendant, the sixth defendant, who is the wife of Chan Wing, and the seventh and eighth defendants. These were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions at the close of the proceedings.

Among the charges against the first defendant were possession of a revolver, copper and zinc plate impressions for Chinese bank notes, and conspiracy with Chan Wing and others for uttering forged \$50 notes. A charge of unlawful possession of a printing press was withdrawn, and an order was made for the confiscation of the apparatus.

Mr. F. H. Loseby, who appeared for the first defendant, reserved his defence.

Chan Wing's Wife.

The woman defendant was charged on two counts of possession of forged \$50 notes and the general one of conspiracy.

Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared on her behalf, contended that there was no case to answer. On the charge of possession there was no evidence that she had the notes in her possession. There was no doubt the woman was the wife of Chan Wing, but if she acted independently of the husband she was guilty.

His Worship said that it had been proved that the bundle of notes was placed under a heap of timber and the woman took the police there. There was also the evidence of the detective that the woman did take part in the conspiracy with her husband.

After evidence given by the woman from the witness box, his Worship remarked that the evidence of possession was very thin, but he would have to commit on both charges.

The eighth defendant, who was charged with possession of one forged \$50 note and conspiracy, was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jun. His Worship said there was a case to go before a jury as there was evidence that he threw the note on the floor during the search.

Witnesses As To Character To Be Called.

Mr. d'Almada indicated that his defence was that the man did not throw the note down, but he dropped it accidentally. He proposed to call as a witness one of the discharged defendants. The charge of conspiracy with Chan Wing was also denied. Evidence would be called as regards the defendant's character.

The seventh defendant was alleged to have gone with the woman defendant and the police party to the heap of timber in Jardine's Bazaar under which a bundle of forty forged \$50 notes were found. He was charged with possession of the notes and conspiracy.

Defendant, who was not legally represented, denied both the charges. He said that he was employed as a fitter at the China Sugar Refinery for many years and desired to call two witnesses to testify as to his character. Directions were given by his Worship for the production of the witnesses at the Criminal Sessions.

ARMED BANDIT RAID.**CHINESE WIDOW ATTACHED.**

We learn that bandits attacked and robbed a Chinese widow named So Wun in Samshui in the early hours of yesterday morning. It is understood that the woman was disturbed from her sleep by the sounds of somebody attempting to effect an entry into her house.

Rising from her bed she opened the door to investigate the cause of the noise. As she did so, five men rushed in, seized her, bound her with rope and wire, and then commenced to ransack the house.

After searching for half-an-hour, the robbers made off with property to the value of about \$30. It is stated that two of the men carried revolvers. A third was armed with a dagger.

"JOSS" TO THE GODDESS OF MERCY.**CREDULOUS WOMEN AND A FORTUNE-TELLER.****ODD STORY IN COURT.**

An ingenious swindle on superstitious womenfolk who believe in the "black arts" was exposed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy. Many victims who had parted with large sums of money to ward off impending calamities watched the proceedings with interest.

A woman named Cheung Ah Lan was charged with unlawfully pretending or professing to be a fortune-teller. By this means she was said to have obtained a sum of \$170 from Cheung Sheung Fung, a married woman.

The story told in Court was that the defendant visited the complainant's house on the pretence of hiring a cubicle. Having gained an introduction, the defendant told the other woman that she was a fortune-teller. The complainant, who was described as a "credulous fool," fell in with the idea of having her fortune told.

After a glance at the woman's palm, the defendant described her case as a very bad one, as she had incurred the wrath of the "Goddess of Mercy." Death and other calamities were in store for her in the course of the next year and it was necessary to make offerings to the Goddess in order to gain her favour.

The complainant, who had been worked into an excited state over the impending danger to her life, consented to make payments of money from time to time. She had pawned all her valuables in order to find the money. Altogether she had given the defendant \$170.

At the request of the defendant, the complainant did not tell her husband about her dealings. The defendant told the complainant that she was making "joss" offerings to the Goddess in a house at Wanchai, but she was forbidden to go there.

Money Wanted Back.

The complainant stated in her evidence that on January 3rd when the defendant visited her for the last time she followed her to No. 18, Possession Street, in the Central District, and demanded back all the money she had paid her. The defendant promised to do so the next day, but the complainant went early in the morning to the house in Possession Street where she met the defendant again. She was then taken by defendant to a house in Caine Road where the money was stated to have been left in the custody of the defendant's aunt, but the aunt was not at home and eventually a friend of the complainant took both of them to a shop where the husband was working.

The husband accused the defendant of having swindled him of all his belongings and he then called in the police who had her arrested.

The Defence.

The defendant said that she passed the complainant's house very often on her way to see a woman named Ng Sui Nai, who lives near the Lee Gardens, and was one of her customers. It was Ng Sui Nai who asked defendant to see the complainant with a view to reading her palm. She did so and was paid 30 cents.

His Worship (to complainant): Did she tell your past correctly?

Yes.

Defendant, continuing, stated that, as regards the future she told the complainant that her husband not only stands a risk of losing a large sum of money in his business transactions but also his life by drowning.

His Worship (to complainant): Did she tell you that?—No.

Defendant: She told me that her husband had nearly lost his life by drowning.

After a further statement by the defendant, in the course of which she admitted having borrowed \$80 from the complainant, the Magistrate cut short the proceedings by remanding the defendant in prison until Friday morning.

SNATCHER TO BE BIRCHED.

A Chinese who was convicted by Mr. E. W. Hamilton of snatching a pair of earrings from a young Chinese girl in Shanghai Street, was ordered to receive 12 strokes of the birch and three months' hard labour.

The defendant was caught by Sergt. Buckner who was on patrol and heard the police wistful. Defendant denied the charge.

P R A Y A E A S T RECLAMATION.**GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TEN YEARS AGO.****WHAT LAND IS WORTH TO-DAY.****CHINESE FIRM'S FORESIGHT.**

When the scheme for the Praya East Reclamation was mooted ten years ago, the Government gave the public a chance of co-operating in this colossal work. Land was offered first of all at the rate of \$1.25 per square foot. Later it was found that the outlay would exceed that figure, and it was raised to \$1.55 per square foot.

We do not know how many firms or private individuals availed themselves of this offer, but at least one Chinese firm had the foresight to do so. This firm is the Kwong Sang Hong, the leading toilet goods manufacturers in the Colony. They took up 78,000 square feet and paid at the rate of \$1.55 per square foot.

The site they chose is just in front of their factory. That portion was reclaimed in the early stages of the work, and they have had the use of it for a long time already, using it for storing their empty drums and other goods.

Interviewed by *Daily Press* representative yesterday, the manager of the Kwong Sang Hong said that they consider themselves very lucky in acquiring that plot of land because recently offers had been made of from \$6 to \$7 per square foot for land in the most favourable parts of the area.

The first building to be erected on the new waterfront is to be a big garage. The Kwong Sang Hong is building it at a cost of \$56,000. They will let it out, and it is understood that the premises have already been booked by a firm of motor-car dealers.

Immediately to the rear of this building there will be two four-storey godowns, one of which will be used by the Kwong Sang Hong and the other will be let out. The cost of building these two warehouses is estimated at about \$100,000. Both the garage and the godowns are to be of reinforced concrete, with steel joists for the frame-work.

The place where the empty drums are now being stored will be used to build 38 Chinese tenement houses, fourteen of which will face the harbour and fourteen the roadway. These Chinese houses will also be a great advance on the average tenement in Wanchai and elsewhere in the city. They will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and will be absolutely fire-proof. The cost is estimated at \$140,000.

REBUILDING QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**TWO NEW BLOCKS.****BANK, SHOPS AND OFFICES.**

The rather aged buildings in Queen's Road (Central) opposite the Hong Kong Hotel Garage have been demolished and two large and well designed blocks will take their place. They will be worthy companions of the Asiatic Petroleum Building and Messrs. Kayamally's. Messrs. Wo Fat Shing, the prominent local Chinese Shipping Company have bought the plot next to the Kayamally Buildings and are erecting a five storey building not unlike the one next to it. It will be over 77 feet high (about the same height as the Kayamally Building) and will contain offices in the five storeys. The ground floor will be made up of three shops, with wide show-case windows. The facing of the building will be Shanghai plaster with handsome designs.

The building is expected to be completed in April, and will cost over \$100,000. Messrs. Clarke and Lu are the Architects.

Bank Premises And Offices.

The old houses on the adjacent plot have been demolished, and a very handsome bank building will take its place. The new building, which will be six storeys high, is owned by the Industrial & Commercial Bank, who will take over the ground floor as their banking premises.

Yesterday, blasting operations were carried out at noon and again at 5 p.m. The foundations will be some ten feet below the road surface and a big quantity of rock has to be displaced.

The design of this building is also very neat and the bank has ordered a huge bronze door and a portico with four large white granite columns. The ground floor will be of granite, the facing for the upper floors being white plaster.

The Banking Hall will be of Marble with polished teakwood panelling for the surrounding compartments. The offices on the upper five storeys will contain all modern conveniences, and a sky light forming a glass arch over the Banking Hall, similar to that installed in the Bank of Canton, Ltd.'s building. (Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIP "ARRESTED" AND SUED.**"NO CREDIT TO AN INANIMATE OBJECT"****CLAIM FOR SUPPLIES.**

The Chinese steamship, *Poo Tye*, which is under arrest, formed the subject of an action heard yesterday morning at the Supreme Court, when the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, sat in Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The claim was for \$3,077.81 alleged to be due for necessities supplied to the vessel. The plaintiffs were the Cheung Wo Co. ship-chandlers, and the defendants, the *Tye Sing S.S. Co.*

Mr. H. C. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. K. d'Almada, was for the defence.

Opening the case, Mr. Sheldon said that the writ was issued on July 10th, last year, and the ship was arrested on the same day. According to the procedure governing Admiralty actions there were no pleadings and no admission; he did not know whether Mr. Alabaster would be prepared to admit the supply.

One of the defences was that the ship was under charter for a period of twelve months to the Sino-Portuguese Navigation Company who were responsible for the goods.

Mr. Alabaster at this juncture said that he was not prepared to make any admissions.

He referred his Lordship to a discrepancy on the writ. It was stated that particulars had been rendered and extended three folios. As a matter of fact the particulars were not rendered to the defendants, and some were sent to the Sino-Portuguese Navigation Co.

Mr. Sheldon replied that through a clerical error another item amounting to \$597.19 had not been included. This was for engine-room spares supplied. He went on to explain how the supplies were obtained. It appeared that a man named Che Cheung, a runner for ships' captains, went to the plaintiffs' store and obtained the first supply amounting to \$75.15. The goods were supplied and delivered on board. The receipt was signed by the mate on board the ship. Further stores were obtained in like manner on divers dates. Later a list of all the goods supplied was made out in English and taken on board for the captain to sign. This was done and returned to the plaintiffs.

Evidence was then taken from the sub-manager of the plaintiffs' store, and when asked to whom he gave credit, witness replied that he gave credit to the ship.

His Lordship remarked that according to a dictum of Mr. Justice Hill (of the High Court, Admiralty Division, London) one could not give credit to an inanimate object, such as a ship. Witness replied that he looked to the captain for payment, and when he said the ship, he in fact meant the master of the vessel.

Witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Alabaster on the accounts. He said that he had taken the orders from Che Chung for other ships on previous occasions. Witness did not know whether Che was now in Hong Kong and he had not seen him for a long time. Witness had not heard of the *Poo Tye* before the first lot of goods were ordered, neither did he know that the Portuguese Government was subsidising the ship for a long voyage.

Chan Ng, an assistant in the plaintiff firm, gave evidence of seeing the goods delivered to the ship and signatures obtained on vouchers.

Replying to Mr. Alabaster, witness said that the ship sailed from Hong Kong for Macao in ballast. He did not know anything about it going on a long voyage.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

CROWN LAND SALES.**TWO LOTS SOLD AT UPSET PRICES.**

Two lots of Crown land were sold yesterday at the Crown Land Office and as there was no bidding both went at the upset price.

The first lot which is at Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shamshui, and is known as New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1196, has an area of about 1,160 square feet. It was knocked down to Mr. Kwan Cho Fun, No. 22, Belcher's Street, for \$1,740. The Crown annual rental on the lot is \$3.

The second parcel of land is at the junction of Tin Lin Street and Pei Ho Street, Shamshui, and is about 5,400 square feet and its Crown annual rental is \$38. The lot was knocked down to Mr. Leung Sui, No. 17, Nanking Street, for \$5,400.

The building is expected to be completed within 10 months at a cost of over \$125,000. Messrs. Denison Ram & Gibbs are the architects, and Messrs. Kwong Hing, the contractors.

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Viyella Flannel...	(Nett)	\$13.50
Tricoline ..	Union ..	7.50
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Silk ..		8.50
Sea Island Cotton ..		13.50
"Atlas" Pyjamas ..		8.50
B. V. D. Sleeping Suit ..		4.00

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KING ALEXANDER'S COUP D'ETAT.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR JUGO-SLAVIA.

STRONG CROATIAN SUPPORT.

"MASTERS IN THEIR OWN HOUSE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, January 7th.

A message from Belgrade states that the news of King Alexander's coup d'etat and the formation of a new government has been received sympathetically in the provinces. The Croatian leader, Dr. Matschek, is reported to have said "The fetters have been burst and the constitution, which for seven years has been 'blessed' by the Croats has been abolished, and thanks to the wisdom of our monarch we shall now succeed in attaining the ideals of the Croatian people and will really be masters in the house of a free Croatia."

The new press law decreed by the King is very severe, all comment and criticism of the new government being strictly forbidden. Severe penalties are imposed on anyone who by speech or writing causes popular unrest.

The Parliament House is closed and all deputies are denied admission.

A new law, placing in the hands of the King, Alexander of Serbia, the entire executive and legislative authority, was published in an official Gazette to-day.

The new law outlining the powers taken upon himself by the King lays down that His Majesty is the holder of all authority.

He will represent the State in all relations with foreign States, and will appoint a Prime Minister and other Ministers, who will act under his instructions.

All Ministers will be responsible to the King.

All laws will go forth from the King, will be promulgated by Royal Decree, and will be countersigned by the Prime Minister, the Minister directly concerned, and the Minister of Justice.

This somewhat astonishing action taken by King Alexander was fore-shadowed by a semi-official communiqué issued an hour or two before the official Proclamation.

"The King is confronted with a very serious dilemma," were the opening words of the semi-official communiqué, which went on to refer to the political deadlock, and gave instances of the great conflict of views expressed when the King consulted the various Party leaders.

Fundamental Change. The communiqué said that the King had had to contemplate grave decisions implying a fundamental change in the present regime freed from all the evil influences of party politics.

The Royal Proclamation, which is addressed:

"To my dear people: To all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," declares that the hour has come when there can be no intermediary between the King and his People.

Parliamentary Prestige.

"Blind political passions" have been so abused in Parliamentary life that the Parliament has become an obstacle to all profitable work on behalf of the State, and also prejudicial to the development of the country's external relations.

Its prestige and credit abroad have been severely affected by the absence of a stable and reasonable Government, and this has already begun to provoke moral disorganization and national disunion.

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7th.

According to a report from Nanking a draft Sino-Japanese tariff agreement has been drawn up as a result of informal negotiations between both Governments. The main points of its contents are as follows:

"The Japanese Government will recognise the enforcement of the new tariff schedule commencing on February 2nd, while the Nanking Government will appropriate a portion of proceeds from the increased customs revenue for the repayment of old loans made to China in the past."

If the main points are agreed upon by both parties, the Japanese Government will dispatch Mr. Yoshizawa to Nanking to open formal negotiations with the Nanking Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

MUKDEN'S ALLEGIANCE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7th.

General Chang Hsueh Liang has telegraphed to Nanking pledging his allegiance to the Central Government, and declaring that hereafter the army, navy and air forces of Manchuria will be under the absolute direction of the Nanking Government.

RUSSIA'S PATHETIC ATHEISM.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATED AS USUAL.

BETTER LUCK AT EASTER!

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RIGA, Jan. 8th.

At a conference in Moscow of the "Anti-God Society," it was decided that the failure of the recent campaign against the holding of any religious ceremonies at Christmas, and against the celebration of the feast by the masses, was largely due to the belatedness of the movement.

It was agreed to renew agitation immediately in order that the efforts of the Society might be more successful at Easter.

In the meantime, the Society has appealed to Soviet organisations to do their utmost to assist in carrying out a special anti-religious campaign in the course of the next three months.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Union has instructed its local branches fully to support the movement, while the Moscow trade unions have contributed 5,000 roubles to an atheistic Labour Union to enable it to print and distribute among the workers a quantity of literature directed against the clergy.

RESISTANCE TO REFORM.

PLOTS UNEARTHED IN TURKEY.

LEADING CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8th.

That the recent reforms imposed upon the people of Turkey by the Government are irreligious and are "trampling underfoot the sacred traditions of Islam" is the argument used by the agitators behind the widespread movement against the Government.

The authorities are pursuing their investigations with the utmost vigour, and it has already been revealed in the course of raids upon suspected premises that the plotters were planning an armed revolt as a culmination of the present agitation.

The principal objects of the attacks are the laws introducing the Latin alphabet and obliging the whole nation to go back to school to learn to read and write the new characters and the regulations laid down as regards dress, particularly in so far as the regulations affect women.

Secret Societies.

The Police first got wind of the fact that something unusual was afoot in the middle of December. As the result of enquiries, it was discovered definitely that a secret organisation was at work, with its headquarters in Constantinople, working for the downfall of the present administration.

The first real time obtained by the Police resulted from the arrest of a number of suspects in the Province of Broussa and Sivas, and following up clues thereby obtained, a number of more important captures have since taken place.

Raids have been carried out all over Constantinople in efforts to run the plotters to earth, but the persons arrested so far have mostly come from the poorer classes.

Severe Punishment.

Several have been released provisionally, but the more important are detained in custody. These include two Mohammedan women, sisters named Kadrich, who are alleged to have been plotting for the assassination of Mustafa Kemal.

At first it was stated that the Broussa arrests had nothing to do with the Constantinople vigilance of the police, but the fact is now more or less admitted.

Reports of the discovery of the movement against the Government is now causing great excitement in Constantinople.

There is reason to believe that the severest justice will be meted out to all the conspirators.

It is believed that one of the Kadrich sisters is the principal organiser of the plot.

OPTIMISM AT THE PALACE.

SATISFACTORY BULLETIN.

KING ON UPWARD GRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 7th.

The bulletin issued at 1.30 a.m. states that the King passed a fair night, and his condition is unchanged.

There was an air of more optimism at the Palace to-day. The bulletin is regarded as satisfactory and is taken as indicating that the King continues on the upward grade.

No morning bulletin regarding His Majesty was issued from Buckingham Palace on Sunday, though Sir Hugh Rigby attended the King with Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson, and the doctors were in consultation for over an hour.

It was, however, given out that the King had spent a fair night, and that no change in his condition could be reported.

At 8.15 p.m., the following bulletin was posted on the railings outside the Palace:

"The King has had a quiet day and there is some improvement in His Majesty's condition."

(Signed) STANLEY HEWETT, DAWSON OF PENN.

New Sick Room.

The King was yesterday moved from his bedroom to the adjoining Audience Chamber, which for the time being will be used as his sick room. The King's condition was regarded as sufficiently satisfactory to permit the change of room.

The new sick-room is larger and will, in some measure, alter the monotony of his surroundings. The Audience Chamber like the bedroom the King has hitherto occupied overlooks Constitution Hill.

Surmounting the Gradient.

One difficulty which has been encountered at the present stage of the King's illness is his difficulty in digesting and assimilating food—the point was emphasised in an authoritative medical statement issued yesterday.

Otherwise, the condition of the wound made at the rear base of the right lung to drain off the fluid has made steady and satisfactory progress and no longer causes anxiety.

It is felt in competent medical circles that the King is gradually overcoming the steepest gradient in a long uphill road to recovery.

SIR HUGH RIGBY'S CAREER.

OPERATIONS ON TWO SONS OF THE KING.

Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., who performed the recent operation on the King, is honorary surgeon to the King, surgeon to the King's Household, and surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Sir Hugh is recognised in the profession as one of the ablest living surgeons, and a first-class diagnostician. He is tall, fair, and clean-shaven. He is possessed of great charm of manner, and has the advantage of being able to make up his mind quickly. His hands are typical of the accomplished surgeon's, with long delicate, sensitive, and tapering fingers.

There is scarcely a medical degree which Sir Hugh Rigby does not possess. He is an F.R.C.S., England; M.B., London; M.S., and the usual M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., also of London.

Sir Hugh is the son of John Rigby, late superintendent of the Enfield Small Arms factory. Although born in Dublin fifty-eight years ago, he is a Londoner by education, was at Dulwich College, and had his medical training at University College and the London Hospital.

The King's Thanks.

For many years now he has been a surgeon to the Royal Family, but his present post of honorary surgeon to the King was given him in 1917, and he was knighted in 1918. In 1917 Sir Hugh operated on Prince Albert, now Duke of York, for duodenal ulcer. Five years later he operated on Prince George in King Edward VII. Hospital for Officers for removal of the appendix. In both cases the operation was completely successful, and earned Sir Hugh the grateful thanks of the King and Queen.

Sir Hugh Rigby's father founded the firm of John Rigby & Co. (Gunmakers), Ltd., of Sackville Street, Dr. Francis Edward Shipway, who administered the anæsthetic to the King at the recent operation on the King, graduated at Cambridge in 1901. He has been an anæsthetist at Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, and is a lecturer on anæsthetics at Guy's Hospital Medical School.

He is recognised both in Great Britain and on the Continent as one of the leading living authorities on anæsthesia.

WOMAN AVIATOR'S FEAT.

LADY BAILEY'S RETURN.

TO THE CAPE AND BACK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 7th.

Lady Bailey, wife of Sir Abe Bailey, who last year flew alone from London to the Cape in a single-seater light aeroplane, reached Paris yesterday on her return flight, and is expected in London early this afternoon. Her De Havilland Moth machine is equipped with a Cirrus mark two engine.

On her outward journey her aeroplane was wrecked at Nairobi, and that on which she is now flying, is one which was sent out to Kenya Colony to replace it. Lady Bailey has made no attempt to lower records, and apart from her desire to see Africa thoroughly from the air, her only purpose was to demonstrate the utility and safety of the light aeroplane as a means of transport, even over long distances.

Before finally setting off on her homeward journey, she made extensive tours in Africa. Leaving Pretoria at the end of September, she travelled by the West African route, via Kano, Bamako, Dakar, Casablanca, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

SALVATION ARMY LEADER.

GENERAL BOOTH REFUSES TO RESIGN.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 8th.

A statement issued from Salvation Army headquarters to-day says that there is no likelihood of General Bramwell Booth resigning office before the meeting of the High Council at Sunbury on Tuesday.

General Booth declines to admit at the moment the charges that he is not fit to carry on his duties as head of the Army.

It is learned from a well-informed source that if the Council decides that the General is unfit, the most likely successor is the Chief of Staff, Commissioner E. J. Higgins, or Commissioner David Lamb, the International Society Secretary.

Democratisation.

A section of the Salvation Army, led by Comdr. Eva Booth, sister of General Bramwell Booth, and head of the organisation in America, is demanding drastic changes in the direction of democratisation. General Bramwell Booth will probably be unable to attend to-morrow's high council meeting, owing to his illness. Although some postponement of the decision may be conceded to enable General Bramwell Booth to attend, the council will not disperse until the question under consideration has been finally settled.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 7th.

Senator Elihu Root has agreed to serve on the committee of experts who are about to revise the statutes of the Court of International Justice at the Hague. Senator Root was a member of the first committee which drafted the original statutes.

LONDON'S BLACK FOG.

MANY MOTORING ACCIDENTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 7th.

London this morning was enveloped in black fog. During the week-end, slight rain and snow froze on the road surfaces in many parts of the country, and motoring became dangerous; many minor accidents occurred. In parts of London, early this morning there were scenes which on lesser scale resembled last winter's "silver thaw."

"TRIMMING ELIJAH."

"QUESTION MARK" STILL ALOFT.

ENGINES SHOW SIGNS OF STRAIN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7th.

Circling monotonously round 3,000 feet aloft, the Question Mark completed its 136th hour in the air last night, beating all records. The engines missed fire repeatedly but behaved better after re-fuelling. The fliers dropped notes, complaining of the cold because one of the windows had dropped out, but the re-fuelling machine rectified this by letting down another by a rope to the fliers.

Their dogged decision not to descend is probably due to an exchange of official telegrams in which it was pointed out "Only Elijah has gone further and longer than the Question Mark." The reply came "Good, let's trim (beat) Elijah."

NATIONALIST "REFORMS."

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S STERN REPROOF.

A complete change of heart upon the part of China's War Lords is essential to the salvation of the Nationalist Government which is attempting to save the country. General Chiang Kai Shek, the most powerful militarist in the country, declares in an impressive appeal to his countrymen.

General Chiang points out that nearly ninety per cent. of the revenue of China is now going to the support of her swollen armies, in spite of the fact that demobilization conferences have been held one after the other since last June in Peking, and that all the bigger War Lords have talked incessantly about disarmament of troops.

The Chairman of the Nanking Government issues this warning in language much more frank than that usually used by Chinese leaders. His words are comparable in straightforwardness with the speeches made by Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang last spring and summer, when he was pointing to the same evil conditions, in which there has since been little change.

Stagnation in Nanking.

General Chiang declared that in a recent inspection trip through the country around Nanking, he was depressed by the almost complete stagnation of Kuomintang affairs, and the unchecked arrogance of the petty officials appointed by Nanking, who are talking about bringing a new day to disillusioned China.

"I hope the members of our party will take what I have said to heart," General Chiang urges. "It is worth their while to study the affairs of Turkey and Japan, and from such study they will see that Chinese can accomplish something for their country only by hard and consistent effort, and then only after a long struggle, perhaps fifty years."

At the same time, General Chiang reveals his gloomy mood in a speech before the weekly Sun Yat Sen memorial service at Nanking. He discloses the belief that the Nanking Government has succeeded in accomplishing very little toward putting into practice its elaborately expressed ideals.

Moral Revival Needed.

"I find a mental and moral looseness prevalent in the very centre of the Nationalist Government, Nanking," said General Chiang. "There are frequent cases of badmouthing and robbery even within the walls of Nanking. Officials in our Government indulge in the vices of gambling and opium smoking. These are evidence of a moral disintegration which cannot be improved by laws or regulations. We must have a moral and ethical revival if we are to succeed in our self-appointed task."

These appeals have come as a surprise to the Chinese, being more in the fashion of Feng Yu Hsiang than of Chiang Kai Shek. But it is generally admitted that conditions have become so serious at Nanking and elsewhere that General Chiang's warning is fully justified.

DEMPSEY'S TRIBUTE TO RICKARD.

MASSIVE BRONZE COFFIN.

BOXING PROMOTER'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MIAMI, Jan. 7th.

Tex Rickard's body was placed in a bronze coffin weighing 2,200 pounds, bought by Jack Dempsey at a cost of \$2,000, and conveyed to New York for burial.

It is announced that the Sharkey-Stribling fixture is not affected by Tex Rickard's death.

Telegrams in Brief.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is progressing favourably towards recovery, but, after a consultation, Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Hugh Rigby decided that he must refrain from public engagements for a few weeks, until his health is completely restored.

Owing to the restriction of the number of Polish emigrants admitted to the United States and Canada, and what is considered the inadvisability of increasing the number of Polish emigrants to France, the National Economic Bank, a State concern, is financing a scheme to divert a greater portion of the Polish emigrants to Peru. A start will be made with a thousand families which will settle on five million acres of land, a concession for which has been granted by the Peruvian Government.

Sir Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, left yesterday for a three months' tour in the Near and Middle East, which he is making for the purpose of studying some of the changed conditions of recent years. At the invitation of the Persian Government, Sir Denison Ross will discuss with them the question of the modernisation of the Persian educational system. He is going to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baghdad, Basra, Ispahan and Teheran, and, on his return, will stay in Angora and Constantinople.

The newspaper *Sinua* states that the Egyptian Government is examining a proposal put forward by Mr. Henry Ford to construct at his own expense, and maintain, a macadamised road 250 kilometres in length anywhere in Egypt, provided the Government will allow Ford cars to enter duty free. The duty at present is eight per cent. *ad valorem*.

A Reuter's message from Shanghai states that His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.O.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong, is due there to-day by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France*, en route to Hong Kong. His Excellency, who has been home on leave, during which time he has taken up several important issues with the Colonial Office, has made the trip back East via Canada. The *Empress of France* is due here on Wednesday, and His Excellency will make his official landing at Queen's Pier at 5 p.m. on that day.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, yesterday sent to Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, the Captain of the English Test team which defeated Australia, the following telegram:—"Hearty congratulations on victory after most gallant fight, of which both sides may feel proud."

The French Lawn Tennis Association has adopted the principle that any player disqualified for professionalism may be restored to his amateur status if he does not repeat the offence for which he has been disqualified. Under this ruling, the Davis Cup player, Feret, who was disqualified at the same time as Suzanne Lenglen, may be reinstated.

Mr. Hoover has completed his South American tour and arrived at Old Point Comfort aboard the *Utah*, continuing his journey immediately to Washington.

A hanger of reinforced concrete at the aerodrome at Esangbère near Marseilles collapsed, killing four workmen and injuring four others.

The little Duchy of Luxembourg may shortly become one of the most important financial centres of Europe. Already a cry of alarm is being raised in French financial circles at the news that an "international" stock exchange will open there in January. Business will be drained both from the Paris and the Brussels bourse if it is feared, attracted by the extremely favourable conditions upon which the new bourse will be based. In the first place the Luxembourg Government announces that there will be no distinction of persons, foreigners and Luxembourgers will be admitted on an equal footing. The same liberal spirit will be shown towards foreign securities. Foreign stocks and native stock will be quoted in exactly the same way. The costs of the transactions in addition will be reduced to a minimum.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

The results of the New Year meeting must have come as an unpleasant surprise to most people, and even the winners of the bogey pool are probably not terribly proud of it. It is not very easy to give any good reason why sixty-two attempts should yield no better than four returns of 1 down. Certainly the course is difficult at present, and it is very easy to drop a great many shots without apparently playing badly—no doubt it is partly for this reason that the medal competition had to be scratched for lack of entries—but that is hardly enough in itself to account for it. The competition after all was running for four days, the weather was good, and though the greens certainly were difficult, they were very much as they have been for some weeks past. Actually the real reason probably was that everyone went out with the fixed idea that nothing less than 4 for 5 up would be good enough to win, and so played for birdies when in actual fact steady bogies were all that were necessary. Trying to force a really good score instead of waiting for it to come gradually almost always proves fatal sooner or later, and disaster is apt to come soon when the greens are so fast that almost any putt which does not actually drop is capable of running out of holding distance.

One of the pairs that looked very like a finalist in the Governor's Shield last week, when the University went out about 4 or 3 I think to the Government Medical pair, Kirk and Newton, Shellsheer and Redmond are generally a very strong combination, but in this particular match their failing was the very common one of missing short putts, and when that disease falls upon a man, the only way he can save himself is to infect his opponent. In this case the doctors were immune, and so pass into the semi-final and meet, if I remember rightly, the Education Department. The Government Medical should just reach the final, but it would be easy to bet heavily on the match as de Rome and Wood are quite capable on their day of turning out golf good enough to beat anyone except perhaps Jardine's.

The match-play stages of the Captain's Cup (1928) are progressing slowly. Sheehan, with a bye in the first round and then a walk-over, has had an easy passage into the third round. His opponent in the second round is Warbrick, and, though no one seems to quite know where he is, it is fairly certain that he is not in the Colony. Sheehan's first match will be against the winner of de Rome and Davison, and if it should be Davison he will have to give no less than 11 strokes, which will not be easy. In the top half of the draw Bloxham arrived back from leave just five days too late for his match with Hollis in the first round. Hollis beat Redmond on the last green after a very close match in the second round and now meets the winner of Frederick and Lissaman. The second round must be finished on or before this coming Sunday.

The qualifying round of the Junior Championship, following the lead of almost every other qualifying round, has shown that one or two good things have come unstuck. On the other hand most of the people who should be playing have got in to the match play stages, some of them by right of good play as they should, and some one or two others by the skin of their teeth. I believe that one or two unfortunate, but at the same time careless, people took out cards without ever entering their names for the Championship, and in consequence had to be disqualified, though at least one of them put in a very fine return. Occurrences of this sort occasionally entail a certain amount of disappointment, but obviously the authorities have no choice in the matter, if they departed from the strict rules in any way all sorts of awkward precedents would be established.

So far as one can see, the proposed visit of Walter Hagen is not going to come to anything. Hagen cabled and asked what guarantee the Club would put up, and something over ten days ago Colonel Matthews, the Secretary, with a very reasonable sum promised, cabled a reply, but so far Hagen has not troubled to answer. In so far as golfing appointments go in this place, they are made far ahead and not even the visit of the great man himself will disorganise them if he does not give due notice of his coming. There are quite a number of people in the Colony who would like to see Hagen play the Old Course, for he is undoubtedly one of the finest golfers in the world, but there are not very many who are prepared to leave week-end after week-end open on the chance that he may turn up. It was Hagen who raised the question at the outset, and the least he can do now is to say whether or no he is coming.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—FANLING.

JANUARY 5th AND 6th.

E. D. Lawrence 82-9-73 and A. Leach 83-10-73, tie and play off.

Other scores:—

H. U. Ireland 91-7-74
W. Croucher 87-17-74
T. L. Christie 88-11-77
H. Spicer 88-16-77
K. S. Robertson 82-6-77
E. des Vaux 90-13-77

Thirty-seven entries.

Optional pool cancelled.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following qualified for the match play stages of the Junior Championship:—

	Score.
A. Leach	82
Major Beamish	87
T. Ramsay	87
T. L. Christie	88
D. J. Gilmore	89
M. G. Mills	90
R. A. Campbell	91
R. K. Hepburn	91
N. Croucher	91
A. C. I. Bowker	91
J. Smith	92
N. K. Littlejohn	92
T. C. Monaghan	92
H. Spicer	93
S. T. Butlin	93
D. Forbes	93

PING PONG.

The Filipino Club played the Musical Association at the Filipino Club, King's Park, on Sunday, the result being a win for the Filipino team. The score was as follows:—

	FILIPINO CLUB.	MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.
J. M. Cruz	3 games	0
E. Shuster	5 "	0
D. Leonard	3 "	0
V. Fernandez	5 "	0
P. H. Brown	3 "	0
Dr. Atienza	5 "	0
Total	24 games	0

	R.K. MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.
S. F. Angeles	2 games
M. Dandan	0 "
E. Salonga	2 "
J. Dumalot	0 "
C. Fajardo	2 "
Del Rosario	0 "
Total	6 games

SERBIAN GIRLS AND FASHIONS.

A STORM IN THE SCHOOLS.

BELGRADE. The headmaster of one of the girls' high schools here paraded all the pupils from fifteen to twenty years of age, and told them that if they did not wear the plain frocks which the regulations prescribe, stop using rouge and lipstick, and stop shaving their eyebrows, they would be expelled. "even if the daughters of a Cabinet Minister."

Many people regard Mr. Karlovitch's step as opportune. Belgrade is a town that strives very hard to be five minutes ahead of Paris, and eyebrow-shaving took hold of the high-school girls like fire to tinder. Serbian girls often have a marvellously thick and luscious eyebrow, and there was a trace of regret for the "good old times" in the headmaster's dictum that he "considered a girl's eyebrows her greatest ornament."

Part Reply. On the day following his action, a lively protest came from one girl in the form of an open letter to her headmaster. When her mother heard the news, the young lady declared, she said that "the man's a hundred years behind the times."

The conclusion of the letter is characteristic. "I have no hesitation in declaring that you confuse your duties with those of a hair-dresser or a dressmaker. I go to a Beauty Institute to have my eyebrows plucked and for face massage, and to go to school to learn what sine and cosine are and who Hannibal and Julius Caesar were. The idea of asking my hairdresser about the Punic Wars or dressmaker for a dissertation on the ablative absolute has never entered my head."

Her point is that, while she is at school, during the last Forms, she is preparing for marriage, and just as a child of seven who had not learned to brush his teeth and wash his ears will always be grubby, a girl who does not know how to make the best of herself by 'twenty will always be one of the ninth wonders of the world."

YACHTING.

4TH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The Ladies' 4th Championship Race was held yesterday afternoon when the course was—1, Channel Rocks (S); 2, Mark in Quarry Bay (S); 3, Kowloon Rock (P); a distance of 3.9 miles.

THE RESULTS.

The results were:—

Handicaps.

(Start at 3 p.m.)

	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Diana	4:02.58	4:00.57
Colleen	4:01.24	3:57.57
La Lenda	4:01.51	3:59.23
Dorothea	4:03.49	4:00.15

"I," "G" and "Y" Classes.

(Start at 3:00 p.m.)

	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Allisa	4:22.26	4:22.26
Pierrette	4:21.34	4:19.04
Joan	4:20.39	4:16.14
Why Wonder	4:21.12	4:18.14
Wings	4:16.86	4:14.82
Bluesee	4:23.29	4:13.31
Rojoon	4:17.20	4:13.22
Speedwell	4:17.24	4:13.26
Lola	4:22.21	4:22.25

CRICKET.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

ANOTHER BOWLER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Jan. 7th. The South African board of control has decided to include in the team A. Bell of Western Province, a bowler, for the tour in England.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL STIMSON.

POPULARITY IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ADROITLY AVOIDS POLITICAL ISSUES.

Manila, Dec. 13th (U.P.).—One year ago to-day it was announced from Washington that Henry L. Stimson, who recently had acted on behalf of President Coolidge in Nicaragua, was to be the next Governor-General of the Philippines.

To-day Colonel Stimson has occupied this position approximately nine and one-half months. During this time he has shaped the outlines of a policy which observers believe will be a pattern for future American administrators.

On the day that the new Governor-General arrived, March 1st of this year, he made plain the current Philippine problems and their solution as he saw them. These problems were, in his opinion, not primarily political but economic.

Governor-General Stimson's first speech in his new capacity to-day appears even more significant than it did when delivered, for the passage of months has demonstrated that Stimson's success here will be evaluated according to the achievement of aims laid down in that initial declaration.

Sponsors Co-operation. In the first paragraph of his speech, the Governor-General used the word "co-operation" twice. And co-operation has been the first of Stimson's aims in dealing with Filipino leaders who had fought the late General Leonard Wood and who were only partly soothed by the tactful interim administration of Acting Governor-General E. A. Gilmore, whom they liked but whose status was temporary.

Stimson made himself clear on the much-debated "Philippine independence question" in the second paragraph of his arrival speech, declaring that "it is not within the province of the Governor-General to determine the future relations of the inhabitants of these islands to the United States." This attitude he has adhered to, and thus he has avoided futile bickerings.

And in this same paragraph he voiced the intention to do what he could to make the present union between the Philippines and the United States "a happy and fruitful one." That completes, in tabloid form, the sketch of his policy. Stimson has tried to keep the peace and to further economic development. Stimson strongly favours private ownership and operation. He has continued, as far as possible, Wood's task of "getting the Government out of business," one of these moves involving a transference of certain Bureau of Posts telegraphic work into the hands of a privately-owned radio corporation. Most of the Stimson work thus far has been educational. He has kept the friendship of Filipino leaders and is building toward possible future achievement.

SENTENCES REVISED.

ECHO OF FACTORY PILFERING.

Three employees of the Shiu Ring Knitting Factory were recently sentenced by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate to terms of imprisonment for stealing articles of clothing from the factory at No. 1, Pitt Street.

One of the defendants, who was assistant manager, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The other two defendants were each sentenced to three months.

Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. Hin Shing Lo appeared before the Magistrate yesterday morning and applied for a review of the sentences on the first two of the three defendants. Mr. Blake, for the first defendant, said there had been an application for appeal but that was now withdrawn.

The Magistrate replied that he had refused to re-hear the case when an application had been made on the grounds that further evidence would be produced. He was prepared, however, to hear Mr. Blake under the new Ordinance, Section 2 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1928, on the subject of sentence. He thought he had taken a rather more serious view than necessary.

Mr. Blake said he had been informed that Mr. Bennett, who prosecuted, had instructions to press the case but the complainant had no idea that imprisonment would be imposed and had expressed regret after his Worship had imposed the sentences. Counsel submitted that it was regarded by factory people as more or less within their rights to take goods manufactured in the factory. It amounted to pilfering, but Mr. Blake asked his Worship not to make such an example of his client.

Mr. Lo remarked that the proprietor was willing to renege his client, the second defendant.

The Magistrate revised the sentences, remarking that the complainant had pressed the case more than he had intended.

The first defendant was fined \$250, or three months' hard labour in default, and the second \$200, or two months.

Regarding the third defendant, his Worship said he was an older man, being 41 years of age, but, on the other hand, he was a subordinate.

He was also fined \$200 or two months, the sentences to start from yesterday.

LADY MOTORIST AND CAR OWNER FINED.

FOR DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENCE.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday afternoon, Miss Barretto pleaded guilty to a summons for driving a car on Castle Peak Road on December 4th without a licence. Mr. Basto, the owner of the car, was also summoned for permitting Miss Barretto to drive his car without a licence.

Miss Barretto submitted that she had a learner's licence but she had forgotten to renew it after it had expired.

Mr. Basto said that he knew that Miss Barretto had a learner's licence but thought she was entitled to drive on the Castle Peak Road. He submitted that the first learner's licence had "Prince Edward Road" on it, but this was erased from the second licence and he had been under the impression that a learner-driver could drive anywhere in consequence.

Both defendants were fined \$10.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY G.O.W. ON 300 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather Report.

5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—Demonstration Programme.

7.45 p.m.—Evening Weather Report.

8 p.m.—Evening Programme (Columbia Records).

10 p.m.—News Bulletin.

God Save The King.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

FRENCH JURY SYSTEM.

ABOLITION PROPOSED.

GENERAL INDIGNATION AT "MAWKISHNESS."

Paris, Dec. 18th (U.P.).—The members of the jury could contain their emotion no longer and burst into heart-breaking sobs, while the foreman tearfully signified acquittal.

That is the usual newspaper chronicle of the conclusion of murder trials in the French Courts, but it may not go on much longer. Whipped to indignation by numerous recent flagrant cases of mawkish sentimentality on the part of jurymen, a strong section of French public opinion is agitating to have the jury system wiped out altogether, although it has existed since Napoleon instituted it about one hundred and thirty years ago.

Once treated as more or less of a joke, this excessive emotionalism on the part of the twelve good men and true in the jury box has taken on a deadly serious aspect since it was instrumental in causing an international incident between France and Italy over the de Modugno trial.

Italian Murderer Acquitted.

Serge de Modugno, an Italian half-crazed with grief, shot and killed the Italian Vice-Consul in Paris, Count Nardino. He was brought to trial and, after a silver-tongued advocate had wrung the hearts of the jury with a picture of the slayer's misery because he had been separated from his wife in Italy, the jury found extenuating circumstances, which led to a sentence of two years, a sentence which aroused all Italy to fury and required diplomatic procedure by France to put things right.

Since the trial, the whole French Press has been clamouring for reform in order to save the country from some other situation, perhaps even more serious, and at the same time apologising to Italy, and emphasising that the sentence was not the voice of the country.

While the newspapers have picked out the de Modugno trial as an example, there have been others even within the past few weeks even more astonishing from this particular point of view of leniency. Betrayers, robbers, murderers have walked from the dock free men because they or their able advocates have played on the weaknesses of the French emotions.

The first hint of the present storm began at the conclusion of the trial of Count Pierre de Rayssac, slayer of six months-old illegitimate baby. Son of an ancient French house, the Count had had an intrigue with the family servant and when he found a rich young bride he decided to get rid of the baby born of his liaison with the servant. He took the baby to a nearby canal and threw it into the icy cold water.

Accused to mob anger by the crudity of this so-called aristocrat, the public demanded his head as with one voice. But they had calculated without the jury. The jury listened fascinated to the "sob" stuff and the prisoner received a sentence of seven years.

One Legged Soldier's Crime.

The influential *Matin* joined in the campaign for reform of the jury system the other day after what it declared to be one of the most astonishing incidents ever known at the Seine Assize in Paris. This was a murder trial in which the jury became so emotionally affected that they actually forced the judge into passing the sentence they wished.

The accused was a returned soldier, Henri Avrillex, who had lost a leg. He had had an affair with a woman who had discarded him, and taken another lover. Avrillex bought a revolver and went to the house, demanding that the lover give the woman up, which the latter agreed to. Avrillex then started an argument with the woman, shot at her, missed, then shot at the other man and killed him.

"It is a heart-rending story," the jury declared in effect, "and we wish to have the prisoner sentenced to four years' suspended sentence" (which meant immediate release under the first offenders act).

"But he has murdered the man," came the judge's retort. "Well, otherwise, we shall find the prisoner not guilty," rejoined the foreman of the jury, and the judge was forced to agree to the four years' suspended sentence and to order the release of the prisoner.

Judicial Experts Only?

There is a strong body of opinion in favour of having a jury of judicial experts only, others demand that the jury system be retained as in its present form, with the difference that the judge consult with them. The objection to the latter alternative however, is that once the jury's emotions are swayed no sane advice is accepted. Other reformers are in favour of a bench of judges with entire power vested in themselves.

With the tide of murders ever rising in France, it is realised that action is required quickly towards tightening up this loophole between the law and the gullible.

THE INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

NATIONALIST PARTY POLICY.

BRITISH RESIDENTS UNPERTURBED.

Calcutta, Dec. 30th (U.P.).—Politics in India are becoming distinctly lively, and the coming month will see the big fight among Indian Nationalists as to what is to be as they describe the ultimate goal for India—Dominion Status or complete severance from the British Empire. Most of the prominent political leaders will be in Calcutta towards the end of December, when the Congress will be asked to adopt the resolution of the Working Committee demanding complete independence. The decision of the Working Committee has already been hailed as the death-knell of the Nehru Report, which is based on Dominion Status, and there is much speculation as to whether Pandit Mohlal Nehru, who is this year's president, will be able to persuade the Congress to accept the report of which he is the Chief parent as "a step forward" in India's political advance. Pandit Mohlal Nehru has plainly stated that he stands by the Report, and will go to the length of resigning his position as Chairman of the Congress if his liberty of action is challenged. The friends of India may well regret this fresh evidence of division and dissension among those who should be taking a big part in shaping the future destiny of the country. If the Nehru Report is repudiated by the Indian leaders themselves they can scarcely expect the Simon Commission to give it serious consideration.

Mrs. Annie Besant has recently had some hard things to say about the "jovial and irresponsible manner" in which the Congress treat serious subjects, and now Mr. K. Y. Nariman, a prominent leader of the Parsee community, is attempting to rouse the Congress to more direct methods. In reviewing the activities of the Congress during the past twenty or thirty years, Mr. Nariman says that "some resolutions were repeated annually, in exactly the same form, in almost the same language, and very often by the same persons." Such "omnibus" resolutions had proved futile. Mr. Nariman asserts that "Britain holds India as a fertile and resourceful hunting ground for her capitalists and commercial interests, and as a suitable and convenient dumping ground for the large surplus and superfluous population of unemployed."

The Old Boycott Policy.

He goes on to revive the question of the boycott of British goods, once the main creed of Mr. Gandhi, and says: "Considering the importance the British people attach to Indian orders and Indian markets, the boycott of British goods in general and piecegoods in particular would be another effective weapon in the hands of a subject race." In the words of Sir Joynson-Hicks, the British hold India for British goods in general and Lancashire in particular. Our reply should be in the same terms, a general boycott with regard to all British goods and a particular boycott of Lancashire. This weapon has also been tried and found effective. If efforts are made to make the boycott wide and complete, I have no doubt that it will create the necessary result."

The European Attitude.

Meanwhile the average European in the big cities of India pursues the even tenor of his ways, and he is neither concerned nor alarmed at the impending changes in the constitution. His interests are wholly commercial; he works hard and plays hard, and apparently shows little inclination to devote his thoughts or time to politics. At frequent intervals he is urged to action by leaders of the European Association who at any rate are not blind to the slow but gradual

passing of the reins of industry and commerce and the control of the Public Services into Indian hands. Judging by the speech delivered this week by Mr. G. B. Chartres, President of the Calcutta branch of the European Association, Europeans will in the future lend more solid support to the moderate Indian leaders who would accept and work some measures of Dominion Status.

"We must bear in mind," said Mr. Chartres, "that if those Indians who recognise the great value to India of the British connection but are now silent, are to be encouraged to come forward and capture the reins of Government when India gets Swaraj they must have all the support and backing that Britons can give. This is one of the chief aims of the European Association."

Without in any way attempting to forecast the findings of the Simon Commission Mr. Chartres made the significant statement that he thought all indications pointed to a very large instalment of autonomy being bestowed on the Province.

German Trust's Aims.

Allegations that a German chemical trust was operating in India with the object of capturing practically the whole business in magnesium chloride in the country, are being investigated by the Tariff Board in Bombay. Mr. Lalkaka, the managing partner of the Pioneer Magnesium Works at Kharakhoda produced documents which showed that the German Trust had offered to give him 30 per cent. of their business retaining 70 per cent. for themselves. If the offer was not accepted, Mr. Lalkaka said, the Trust threatened to enter into very fierce competition with them, their policy apparently being to capture the foreign markets.

The President said that up to now in this industry, as well as in other industries, allegations were usually made against the operations of a foreign trust but he thought that this is the first time that they were able to secure documentary evidence which threw a flood of light on the methods of German trusts. From that point of view Mr. Lalkaka had done some service by assisting the Board.

"We are prepared to investigate the matter and we shall give every opportunity to Mr. Fuchmann (of the Haver Trading Company) to appear before us and state his case. We have also written to the Imperial Chemical Works, who are represented by Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., and we hope that they will also see the advisability of coming forward and stating their point of view."

The Board is to find out whether there is any trust operating in this country to the prejudice of the Indian industry and consumer.

Italy And India.

A party of 120 Italian tourists will shortly visit India. They are members of the Italian Naval League and will be led by Senator Ettore Conti. The tour is purely educational. Every year the Italian Naval League undertakes such tours, the previous countries visited being Spain, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. Signor Cafo Angelucci, the Secretary of the League, is at present in India making arrangements for the party's visit. In an interview he said that the party will arrive in Colombo on December 21st and after a tour of India will leave Bombay on January 30th and return to Italy. Signor Angelucci said he was sure the visit would help Italy to understand India better and might open up possibilities of trade. The Railway Board had placed at the party's disposal a train complete with dining cars and servants.

HIDING PLACE OF CROMWELL.

FIRE DESTROYS HISTORIC HOUSE.

East Grinstead (Sussex).—The famous Cromwell House, which stands in the High-street here, and is reputed to have once been a hiding place for the Lord Protector, has been destroyed by fire.

It was built in 1528 and contained priceless antiques belonging to the owner, Miss Tatham.

Thrilling Escapes.

Two maid servants, Dolly Brown and Miss Garnett, were the only occupants. They made thrilling escapes in the night-dresses from their bedroom window by means of knotted sheets.

Their cries of "Fire" roused Mr. E. L. Gasson, landlord of the Rose and Crown Inn opposite. "I looked out of my window and saw Cromwell House a blazing furnace," he said to me. "I saw a white figure making a perilous descent from one of the bedroom windows. The other girl was throwing things out of the window. I rushed outside and arrived just as the girl, Miss Garnett, reached the ground."

Miss Brown came next, but the sheets broke away from the bed to which they were tied. I was able to break her fall, and she only sustained a slight injury to her hip."

"TAINTED WITH FRAUD."

APPEAL JUDGE ON THE JONESCU CASE.

The Court of Appeal granted the appeal by Mr. Norman Harry Beard, racehorse trainer, of Aquinas-street, Waterloo, S.E., from a judgment of Mr. Justice Maugham dismissing his claim against Mr. Barbu Jonescu, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, formerly host of Prince Carol. A new trial was ordered.

Mr. Beard claimed that he was entitled to a share in the proceeds of sale of eight racehorses, and he claimed also for the price of two others Zetts and Why Worry.

The Master of the Rolls, giving judgment, said that the court found a new trial on the ground that Mr. Beard had made out a prima facie case establishing that documents used at the trial were not what they purported to be, and in the case of one there was a confession that it was not what it purported to be.

"The result appears to be," he added, "that the trial of this action was tainted with fraud."

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Russell concurred.

MOSCOW NEWS
LETTER."ITALIA" FILM MYSTERY.
FACTS ABOUT THE DEATH
PENALTY.

Moscow, December 10th (U.P.).—An exciting morsel to which Moscow theatre-goers had looked forward eagerly for some weeks was snatched from them as the last moment. The showing of a play based on the disaster of the dirigible "Italia" and the adventure of the Soviet ice-cutter "Krasin" was cancelled mysteriously several hours before the scheduled opening this week.

The audience, arriving at the Semperanto Theatre prepared for the thrill of seeing Prof. Malmgren "eaten" by the Italian survivors Zappi and Mariano, found instead a pleasant and innocuous comedy about the rascalities of an American capitalist and a Russian emigre general.

The Arctic drama had been rehearsed for weeks in strictest secrecy, but enough rumours about it spread to sharpen the public appetite. From the best sources our correspondent understands that the play would have shown the Italians in a most ignominious light, especially as compared to the self-sacrificing Soviet saviours. A good many of the shocking rumours current in the days after the so-called Malmgren group was rescued were enacted in this play quite literally.

Whether the Italian Embassy protested against the show, or whether the Soviet authorities forestalled a protest by acting themselves, will remain an official secret. But it is perfectly clear that the play was sacrificed upon the altar of amicable Soviet-Italian relations.

Every Actor His Own Author.

Incidentally, the Semperanto Theatre which was prevented from putting on this show is a unique undertaking, perhaps without an exact parallel anywhere in the world of theatre. It is the one company in which the playwright is eliminated—every actor is his own author!

The Semperanto players merely agree on a theme, a general outline of the action, and the distribution of rôles. Then, with two or three sheets of scenario as their only guide, they are turned loose upon the stage to sink or swim. They improvise the lines and the details of the action as they go along, every member of the cast making what he or she can of the rôle assigned.

After a number of rehearsals, the play begins to run smoothly and is released to the public. However, since there is no script, no two performances are quite alike. The characters continue to improvise their parts, making them fuller and richer with every showing if they can.

The plays witnessed by this writer had a fine finish to them which made it hard to believe that it was all extempore. However, there were moments when this fact became obvious enough, generally without hurting the play, and often even heightening its effect. Thus several characters frequently talk at the same time, there are occasional embarrassed pauses, here and there a hitch in the action—all quite as in real life. There is none of the "literary" make-believe in the Semperanto Theatre which so often mars even the best-produced plays.

The directors of the theatre claim, with much justice, that a poor actor cannot survive the test of extempore playing. He must feel his rôle deeply enough and play it earnestly enough to improvise lines without effort.

The Death Penalty.

The death penalty in this country is invoked only for the punishment and suppression of counter-revolution. Ordinary murder, in which no political motive is involved, generally results in a prison sentence of ten years or less.

But counter-revolution has been interpreted broadly enough to bring a good many murderers before the firing squad. Half a dozen death sentences in various villages were recorded in the press this week against peasants guilty of terrorist acts. Considered as part of a widespread attack by certain elements in the villages against active Communists, such acts come clearly within the category of counter-revolution.

A death sentence imposed on a self-confessed murderer in the Soviet capital this week, however, is not nearly so clear. Alexei Kogoloff in the course of an argument with the head of his "house committee," a Communist named Korovayev, drew a knife and stabbed him to death. Under the incredibly overcrowded living conditions of Moscow arguments between tenants and the house committee are an all too common phenomenon.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDER APPEAL
ALLOWED.CONVICTION REDUCED TO
MANSLAUGHTER.

SEQUEL TO A VILLAGE FIGHT.

The Court of Criminal Appeal last month quashed a conviction for murder and substituted for it one of manslaughter, and sentenced the man who appealed to ten years' penal servitude.

The case was one in which William Richard Hall, who was sentenced to death at the Aylesbury Assizes for murder, asked for leave to appeal against his conviction.

Hall, who is thirty-six and a labourer, was accused of murdering Belcher Sines at Colnbrook. He had been recommended by the jury to mercy.

Mr. Whittingstall, for Hall, stated that after a fight between Hall and Mark Sines, a brother of the dead man, Belcher Sines and Shipton Sines, another brother, were found stabbed outside Hall's house.

Hall had stated that after he left a public house in Colnbrook, he passed a crowd of men, who included the Sines brothers. One of them called out to him to come back and fight. He did so, and was knocked down and rendered almost unconscious. He remembered nothing from that moment until the waking up in the hospital on the following morning. The ground of appeal was misdirection by the judge at the trial.

Manslaughter Defence.

Lord Hewart: How was it that the defence of manslaughter was not put to the judge?

Mr. Whittingstall: I put the question of manslaughter to the jury.

"On what ground?" inquired Lord Hewart.

Mr. Whittingstall: Provocation. Lord Hewart: Where is that in the summing up?—Nowhere.

Lord Hewart, giving the judgment of the court, said that Mr. Justice MacKinnon was of the opinion that the only issue for the jury was the issue "murder or acquittal."

Hall's story depended on his testimony alone, subject to the fact that the gravity of the injuries which he had received was admitted by the medical witnesses called by the prosecution.

Another and more serious difficulty," added Lord Hewart, "was the interval which had elapsed between the act which gave provocation and the act with which Hall was charged. The judge in the circumstances was of the opinion that there was no evidence to go to the jury on the question of provocation."

The question for the court was whether on this evidence the defence of manslaughter ought to have been left to the jury.

True Version Of Facts.

"It appears to us," said Lord Hewart, "that it was necessary that the jury should consider what the true version of the facts was: to consider as precisely as the evidence permitted what was the interval that had elapsed, and whether it was true to say in this case that Hall, when he committed the act with which he was charged, was smarting under provocation so recent and so strong that he was not at the critical moment master of his own understanding."

"That defence was never submitted to the jury; there is no reference to manslaughter in the summing up, and the only question left was whether Hall was guilty of murder or not. In our opinion, it was right in this case on this evidence to leave to the jury the question whether a true verdict was a verdict of manslaughter."

"Nobody can consider this evidence without seeing that the defence of manslaughter was based by great difficulties arising in particular from the interval which had elapsed and from the weapon which was chosen, and from some, at least, of the statements which Hall afterwards made."

although they do not often end so tragically.

At Kogoloff's trial it developed that he was a relative of the former owner of the house in which he lived. The case happened to coincide, moreover, with a campaign to turn bourgeois elements out of rooms which could be better used by workers. Although committed in a fit of temper, Kogoloff's murder appeared to the court to have been political—an act of vengeance against those who had confiscated the home that once belonged to his family. He was, therefore, condemned to die as a counter-revolutionist.

MODERNISING OF
PARIS.BUT THE OLD SPIRIT
REMAINS.ELECTRIC SIGNS AND
AMERICAN BARS.

Paris, December 17th (U.P.).—That old world charm which made Paris the most delightful and most fascinating of all capitals is finally surrendering to the onward march of progress. Fortunately for those foreigners and those Frenchmen who love Paris, the old city is assimilating modernism in its own inimitable way. The erstwhile quiet streets of Paris are now jammed with taxicabs driven by demons wearing whippers; the once lazy boulevards are scintillating with electric signs; airplanes may go whizzing overhead; and certain pretentious hotels de luxe have elevators that work both ways, but that effervescent populace still thinks in terms of cafes, still adores hand-box theatres, and its soul still turns toward art.

When the Age of Arithmetic descended on the world after the war, when banks and reparations began succeeding each other as general topics of interest, Parisians became worried lest their theatres and cafes would succumb to the Moloch of finance. A few cafes disappeared, but for every one that took the count, it seems that ten new ones have sprung up—and better and bigger ones too. Paris now boasts the biggest cafe in the world. It really isn't, but inasmuch as it runs almost through an entire block, as far as these Parisians are concerned, it's big enough. The Cafe Globe, it is called, and when the aperitif time comes, when beer and vermouth and port begin to flow, the scene is a back number.

Charles Lindbergh.

Walking along the boulevards, American visitors to Paris may be surprised to see prominently displayed in big red letters the name, Charles Lindbergh. However, Lindbergh has been true to his word and he has not accepted all those contracts that came flooding in on him when he was wearing other peoples' clothes at the American Embassy. The Charles Lindbergh is a play, by the popular actor-playwright Sascha Guitry, and the Colonel is in it, speaking English with just a slight French accent. The advertisement of Lindbergh seems to put his famous flight back further into history, although it was little more than a year and half ago. Lindbergh's name is read with such celebrities as Moliere, Hugo, Bachmannoff, Raquel Meller and Mistinguett.

Raquel And Mistinguett.

Mention of Raquel Meller and Mistinguett brings up a fantasy of earlier music hall days when both artists were popularizing two songs which made both of them and the songs famous. The adorable Raquel delighted Paris with her "Violette" song and the vivacious Mistinguett had Paris singing her apache refrain "C'est mon homme," which she did with Harry Pilcer at the Casino de Paris. Other songs have come and gone. Both artists have travelled far and wide, but now they are back in their old theatres, both singing those same songs so perfectly adapted to their personalities. Mistinguett is more gamine than ever and her intonation of the song that is both hard-boiled and pathetic usually wins a storm of applause. It is the same all those buxom Yvette Guilbert opens up her heart and sings the old hits of prewar days. Paris knows every artist by a song; that song is the artist's personality, so it is impossible to visualize Meller without seeing her bunch of violets; Mistinguett without her cigarette; and Yvette Guilbert without her long black gloves.

Cocktails.

The modernization of Paris is taking quite another form than one sees on the boulevards. Paris is yielding to the seduction of the cocktail. The cocktail has made its way into every part of the city, and cafes everywhere are adding American bars. Already this season two cocktail contests have been held, the last one honoured with the name of the First International Cocktail Contest, attracted a hilarious crowd at Claridge's. The terms were not written with the idea of sobriety uppermost, for the entrance fee of fifty francs permitted the "spectator" to drink unlimited beverages. Each contestant had a little bar erected and the crowd voted for the best drink. From a cursory glance at the ballots, it seemed that the early ones were written in French and English, the later ones were written in hieroglyphics, while the final ballots were inscribed in a sort of flowing Chinese.

(Continued on next column.)

ESTATE CLAIM AND A
DREAM.OLD WOMAN'S SEARCH FOR
DOCUMENTS.

ANCIENT BARONIES.

Wembley:—A little grey-haired, middle-aged woman who lives in this neighbourhood looked out of a front room window last in a delectable day-dream.

Her name is Mrs. Holt, and she firmly believes that she and her immediate relatives are the rightful heirs to the estates and ancient baronies of Montacute and Montthermer which Colonel William Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, is claiming through the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords.

She has wandered for years from one part of the country to the other, gathering documents which support her claim to the estates, hoping all the while that she would find two statements of the utmost importance that would prove her claim.

One of these is the baptismal certificate of her great-grandmother; the other, her marriage lines.

"Since I was about fourteen years of age I have known that I was a direct descendant of Thomas James Selby, of Whaddon Hall," Mrs. Holt said, "but unfortunately our parents did not tell us as much about our family as they might have done."

Runaway Daughter.

"My mother used to say, however, that my great-grandmother, who was the child of Thomas Selby and his second wife, who was a daughter of the Earl of Northampton, ran away with a footman. That is how, in the first instance, we lost the money which should have come to us."

"It is through this great-grandmother, Mary Selby, that the right to the ancient baronies can be claimed, and I am assured that if any one is entitled to them our branch of the family certainly is."

"Mary Selby married Thomas Clement, and their son Joseph Clement, of Kendal, Westmorland, was my grandfather."

"I was encouraged to try to obtain proof of this claim by a curious dream that I had years ago. I think it was really a vision. A grey-haired woman came and stood beside my bed, and urged me to remember who my great-grandparents were. 'Unless you obtain proof of their kinship with you,' the vision told me, 'you and your family will be scattered away like fine powder.'"

"Soon afterwards, when I was in the north of England, I obtained further proof of what I wanted to know, and since then I have been searching everywhere."

"It is strange, however, that I cannot find the baptismal certificate of that Mary Selby. Curiously enough, it is not in the church registers at Whaddon. I should be so happy if only some one could help me to find it."

Whaddon was bought and owned by Mr. James Selby, who lived and died a bachelor in 1772.

By his will Mr. Selby ordered that his heirs should be advertised for in the newspapers, and, failing any discovery, he left Whaddon and his other estates to his neighbour, William Lowndes, of Marlow.

Invasion Of Montparnasse.

The above alcoholic interlude suggests another phase of changing Paris. A quarter once loved by artists and frequented by occasional tourists, has now completely metamorphosed into a howling, sizzling incandescent super Greenwich Village. Montparnasse now rivals Montmartre as a show place, as a habitat of queer people, long haired painters, and ponderous thinkers. Vast and glittering cafes have sprung up in this once quiet section.

Montparnasse is a cheaper presentation of Montmartre. In Montparnasse, one can drink beer, Swedish Punch, or Scotch Mist, Pale Ale or Dublin Stout. All this without the obligation of buying Champagne, as in most places in Montmartre; hence the great popularity of this oasis among the less opulent of the world's geniuses. However, there is some of Paris that is left, particularly on the spur lines off the Montparnasse-Montmartre Route. There is Maxim's, and Le Grand Vatel, and Henry's Bar, and La Ruc's, and the Cafe de Paris, and others. These still bear the naive aspect of prewar wickedness; that is, the waiters are polite, the cuisine is excellent, and the drinks are what they ought to be. It is even universally agreed that these places may never change, and that perhaps Maxims may go on forever.

The modernization of Paris would be deplorable if it were allowed to spread, but there is little danger. Many modern comforts have come, but the characteristic personality of Paris has been stamped for all time by invisible forces more enduring than export trade.

HISTORY OF THE "VENUS
DE MILO."

HOW HER ARMS WERE LOST.

Paris, Dec. 17th (U.P.).—Venus of the Greek port of Milo lost her arms, broke her nose and had her back scratched in a sabre and small arms battle between French and Albanian sailors in the year 1820, according to documents which have just been discovered. To the thousands who flock to the Louvre to see what is considered the sculptural masterpiece of all time, the Venus de Milo is a quiet figure in white marble whose only knowledge of pain was the deft chisel of its still anonymous artist.

Upon the strength of these documents Professor Georges Gattanos and the archaeologist, Dragatsis, both of Athens, are planning to drag the bottom of Milo's Harbour in the hope of discovering the missing arms.

Discovered By A Farmer.

The story of the Venus, as it can now be told, is as follows: In April 1820 a farmer named Yorgos discovered the statue in a night in the rocks, hidden by tall weeds and bushes. The statue perfectly sheltered, the figure was in excellent condition, not a blemish upon it. Its left arm was crooked slightly; the hand held an apple.

The right hand held the beautifully modelled drapery. Yorgos offered to sell the statue to the French Consul at Milo, M. Brest for 1,800 francs which at the exchange of that day was \$350.

Two hundred fifty dollars for the Venus de Milo which could be sold anywhere to-day for \$2,000,000 or more was to put it gently a bargain but Consul Brest was afraid to take a chance and communicated first with the French Ambassador, M. de la Riviere at Constantinople, who immediately sent the first secretary of the embassy, Count de Marcellus, to Milo, on board the French naval schooner, Estafette.

Meanwhile, the farmer, Yorgos, had carried the torso to his home for safe-keeping, a task which was easy because the statue is made of two blocks of marble. The discovery having become known the price had gone up to 30,000 francs or \$6,000. What is more the monks of a Greek convent had completed arrangements for the purchase of the Venus for presentation to Prince Nikolaki Morousi, dragoman of the arsenal at Constantinople.

The statue had been transported by ox team from the hillside where it had been found where it was placed on board the Albanian brig, Galaxidiote. Marcellus, enamored of the statue, determined to have it at all costs and placing himself at the head of the crew of the Estafette, the French sailing vessel that had brought him, boarded the Albanian ship where with drawn sabres and knives they beat the Albanians with the flats of their swords, distributed black eyes and confusions generally, and came away with the Venus.

Injured In Battle.

In the course of the battle the statue received the following catalogue of injuries: broken nose, scratches on chin and lip, ear lobes broken, one toe broken, part of drapery missing, scratches on back, hip and shoulders, arms broken. The arms, several witnesses said, remained on board the Galaxidiote, others said they fell into the water. A few fragments of the arms were brought back by Marcellus where they are on exhibition on a glass case close to the statue.

Up to the present, Count de Marcellus story has been that the damages suffered by the Venus were received on the difficult journey from the Yorgos farm to the port, but all evidence is against the acceptance of this story. The story itself is explained by the somewhat illegal procedure of the Count. The records also do not state whether or not France paid any money for the Venus.

Some versions of the seizure of the statue are that it was seized by the French sailors as it was being carried aboard; others that the fight took place on the beach, but all are agreed that the Frenchmen drew swords and attacked, and weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbour the moment the precious marble arrived.

Art critics consider the discussion a lot of pother in that the arms, even if brought back in perfect condition, can add little additional merit to the Venus. Perhaps an equally exciting tale envelops the famous ringed Victory for which the Danish professor, Christophe Blinkenberg has promised to find a hand.

Marvels of the Age.

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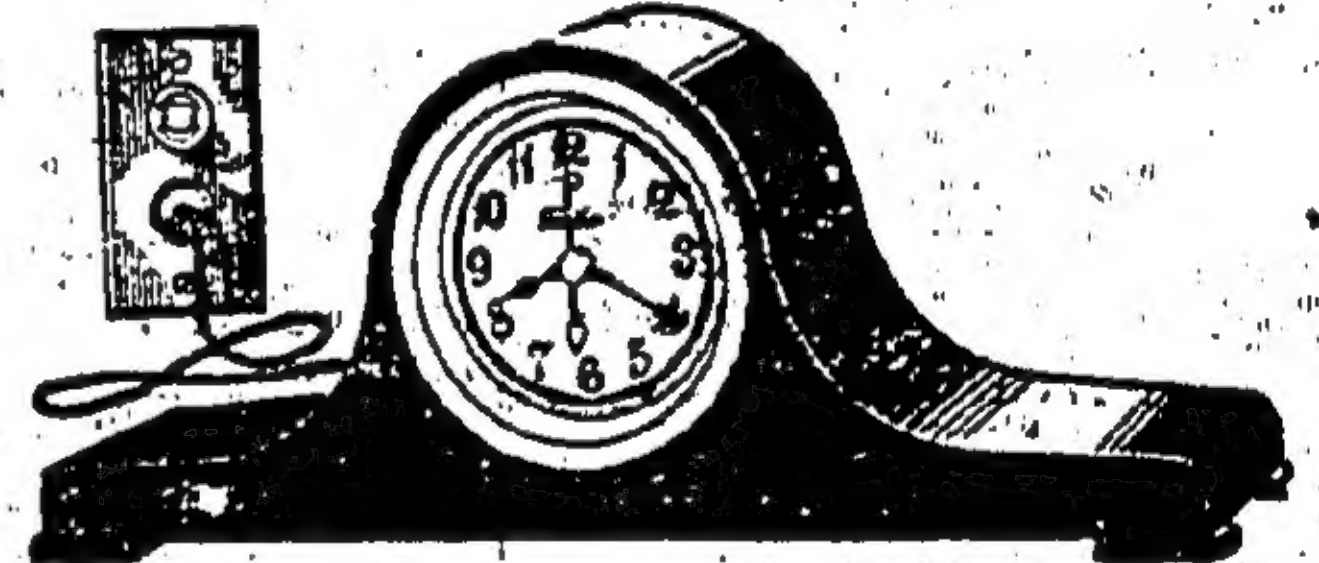
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[A.P. 2]



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John D. Hutchison & Co.

President Liner

SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu. Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

To Seattle and Victoria. The Short, Straight Route to America. Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. McKinley, Tues., Jan. 15th, Noon. Pres. Taft, Tues., Jan. 8th, 7 a.m.

Pres. Grant, Tues., Jan. 29th. Pres. Jefferson, Tues., Jan. 22nd.

Pres. Cleveland, Tues., Feb. 18th. Pres. Lincoln, Tues., Feb. 5th.

Pres. Pierce, Tues., Feb. 26th. Pres. Madison, Tues., Feb. 19th.

120, 112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Van Buren, Sun., Jan. 13, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams, Sun., Feb. 24, 8 a.m.

Pres. Hayes, Sun., Jan. 27, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield, Sun., Mar. 10, 8 a.m.

Pres. Folk, Sun., Feb. 10, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison, Sun., Mar. 24, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson, Jan. 15th, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland, Feb. 2nd, 6 p.m.

Pres. Grant, Jan. 19th, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison, Feb. 12th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Lincoln, Jan. 29th, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce, Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to

PEDDER BUILDING, Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795

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CANTON BRANCH—4, SEA KEE STREET.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "WARY CASTLE" ... Sails on/or about 1st Feb.

M.V. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... Sails on/or about 13th Feb.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.

LONDON ... £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VEREZIA" ... Sails on/or about 9th Jan.

S.S. "TIMAYO" ... Sails on/or about 22nd Jan.

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/or about 31st Jan.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/or about 17th Jan.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/or about 5th Feb.

S.S. "TIMAYO" ... Sails on/or about 22nd Feb.

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/or about 5th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

M.V. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta Early Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1330. Agents.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 7th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m. Day at 6 a.m. Day at 10 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.10 ... 30.18 ... 30.14

Temperature ... 70 ... 62 ... 61

Humidity ... 61 ... 74 ... 76

Wind ... ESE ... ENE ... ESE

Force ... 3 ... 4 ... 3

Weather ... 0.00 ... 0.00 ... 0.00

Rain ... 0.00 ... 0.00 ... 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 8th: 70

Lowest open-air Temperature, 7th: 61

B-Blue sky, C-Cloudy, D-Drizzle, F-Fog, L-Lightning, M-Mist, O-Overcast, P-Passing showers, Q-Squalls, R-Rain, T-Thunder

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 8th to 14th, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week. Day of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Day of Week. Day of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Tues. 8 h. m. t. h. m. t. h. m. t. h. m. t.

Wed. 9 m. 37. 10. 1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 5. 3. 4.

Thur. 10 m. 10. 38. 1. 3. 4. 1. 3. 4. 1. 3. 4.

Fri. 11 m. 11. 15. 1. 4. 2. 1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 5. 3. 4.

Sat. 12 m. 12. 15. 1. 4. 2. 1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 5. 3. 4.

Sun. 13 m. 13. 15. 1. 4. 2. 1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 5. 3. 4.

Mon. 14 m. 14. 15. 1. 4. 2. 1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 5. 3. 4.

10 58. 7. 6. 4. 12. 3. 5.

10 58. 7. 6. 4. 12. 3. 5.

HAVANA SHIPPING WAR.

LINERS' OCEAN RACE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CARONIA.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Jan. 6th.

A sporting element has now entered into the Anglo-American shipping war on the New York-Havana route.

When the s.s. Caronia left New York for Havana to-day, it was announced that the s.s. President Roosevelt would leave two hours afterwards.

The Cunard Line disclaim the idea of a race, but the Commander of the President Roosevelt has promised that despite the Caronia's two hours start, he will beat her to Havana by from four to six hours.

He is stated to be so confident of success that he delayed the start in order to allow two late passengers to embark.

Americans have always claimed that the President Roosevelt is the faster of the two ships.

THE AUSTRAL-CHINA LINE.

AUGMENTED SERVICE.

The Austral-China Navigation Co., Sydney (for whom Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are agents) have purchased the steamer Chronos, with which they intend to supplement their service from Australian ports via Rabaul (Bismarck Archipelago) and the Philippines to Hong Kong and return. The present service, which has been in effect since 1928, has been operated with only one vessel, the Calulu, and the infrequent sailings have been inadequate to meet the increasing demands.

With the addition of the Chronos the line will now maintain a regular six-weekly service for both cargo and passengers. The Hong Kong agents have not yet received details of passenger accommodation offered on the Chronos, but doubtless this will be made attractive and comfortable for all those who intend to travel to Australia.

The Calulu, which sails from Sydney on January 18th, will return from Hong Kong on February 17th via Manila, Sandakan, Balikpapan, Rabaul to Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The Chronos leaves Sydney on February 9th and continues to Shanghai, returning homewards from Hong Kong via the usual route about March 20th.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived at Hong Kong from Australian ports and Manila by the s.s. Taping:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammond, Miss K. A. Ford, Mrs. L. Fergie, Mrs. R. O. Drake and two children, Miss A. Clinton, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. C. H. Hudson, Mr. N. E. Yates, Mr. F. C. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spender, Mr. L. G. Baxter, Miss E. Lennon, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Miss M. Owen, Miss J. Brown, Miss M. Mackinley, Miss Fidge, Mr. J. Dunthie, Mr. McKee, Miss McQuire, and Miss Kendon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of France arrived at Whooching yesterday at 7.30 a.m. and left at 8.30 p.m. She is due at Hong Kong to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, and leaves on Thursday, January 10th, at 5 p.m.

The E. & A. s.s. Arafura left Manila for this port on the afternoon of the 5th inst., with the Australian mails, and is due here this (Tuesday) morning. She will leave for Moji, Kobe and Yokohama at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise. Sunset.

To-day ... 7.05 a.m. ... 5.55 p.m.

To-morrow ... 7.05 ... 5.55

Thursday ... 7.05 ... 5.55

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FROM U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "LEVERBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 12th January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 19th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, 12th January, 1929, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th Jan., 1929. [7204]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "ALFORD."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 4TH JANUARY, 1929.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 14th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th Jan., 1929. [7193]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship "TALMA" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 13th January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Jan., 1929. [7199]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "DARTAGNAN"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 2ND JANUARY, 1929.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Friday, the 11th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.

Hong Kong, 2nd Jan., 1929. [7180]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "SIAM"

loading on or about

20th January

PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—

M.V. "Danmark" ... 28th Jan.

M.V. "Java" ... 11th Feb.

M.V. "Australia" ... 23rd Feb.

M.V. "Chile" ... 23rd Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 4078. Agents.



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJIMANOER	DALAT, KLONG & AMOT	14th Jan.	18th Jan. 1 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL & AMOT	14th Jan.	18th Jan. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	DALAT, KLONG & AMOT	28th Jan.	30th Jan. 1 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOT	28th Jan.	30th Jan. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROEIA	S'HAL & AMOT	7th Feb.	9th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJTAROEI	DALAT, KLONG & AMOT	11th Feb.	13th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJTAROEI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	11th Jan.	13th Jan.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	18th Jan.	18th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	27th Jan.	28th Jan.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISAROEIA	BATAVIA	28th Jan.	28th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJIMANOER	16th January, 1 p.m.	19th January
TJISALAK	30th January, 1 p.m.	2nd February
TJTAROEI	13th February, 4 p.m.	16th February

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone C. 1574.



Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d. OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... due here on or about the 9th Jan.

M.V. "HAYELAND" ... due here on or about the 22nd Jan.

S.S. "HAYELAND" ... due here on or about the 6th Feb.

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Feb.

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 4th Mar.

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" direct to Singapore.

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Jan.

S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... sailing from here on or about the 20th Jan.

M.V. "HAYELAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th Feb.

S.S. "HAYELAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 19th Feb.

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 7th Mar.

M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 19th Mar.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street.

Tel. C. 2225.

61

Tel. C. 4754.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

S.S. "EMPRESS OF FRANCE"

is due to arrive

HONG KONG

ON

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9th

and will sail for

MANILA

At 5 P.M.

Thursday, January 10th, 1929.

All passengers must hold certificate of vaccination or be vaccinated en route.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 732. Cable: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cable: "NAUTILUS".

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
\$130, \$114, \$110, \$102, \$23; via SAN FRANCISCO
\$3440, \$3420 via JAPAN and SPAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

KORONA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Jan.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Friday, 11th Jan.

HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 23rd Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Friday, 1st Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles

DUBBAN MARU ... Monday, 21st Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

PENANG MARU (direct Kobe) ... Thursday, 10th Jan.

KAWACHI MARU (Mojik direct) ... Saturday, 12th Jan.

MATSUYE MARU ... Monday, 14th Jan.

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 21, BRIDE LANE, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course, no obligation is incurred on either side.

The Required Information should be sent to the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., 11, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Shipping News Daily Statement. Waterfront News. Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS DECREASE HEAVILY.

THROUGH FREIGHTS REMAIN GOOD.

With only fifteen arrivals and twelve departures during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargo returns for Hong Kong and ports beyond showed heavy decrease. Imports were below average, but through freights showed a moderate total. Seven British arrivals and four departures were shown. British imports were good, but cargo for through ports were low.

Eleven vessels discharged 6,403 tons of merchandise of which five British ships contributed 2,928 tons. The two best returns were from the s.s. Borneo (British) with 2,370 tons of general cargo from Haiphong and Hoihow, and the s.s. Mao Lee (Chinese) with 2,030 tons from Dairen and Chefoo.

Through cargo amounted to 12,434 tons, and three British vessels contributed 1,630 tons. The s.s. William Penn (American) was heaviest carrier with 4,300 tons of petroleum for through ports, from Baltimore and Shanghai. The s.s. Kasado Maru (Japanese) was next best carrier with 3,970 tons of pig iron and gunnies from Calcutta and Singapore.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	4
American	1	1
French	2	0
Japanese	2	5
Chinese	2	1
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	0	1
Total	15	12

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Yunnan (British) arrived from Shanghai and Swatow with 340 tons of general cargo for through ports.

Shantung (British) arrived from Canton with 980 tons of general merchandise for ports beyond the Colony.

Linnan (British) arrived from Shanghai and Amoy with 100 tons for other ports.

Maunsang (British) arrived from Singapore and Sandakan with 73,500 cubic feet of timber and 200 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tingtsang (British) arrived from Canton with 100 tons of general cargo for this port.

Borneo (British) arrived from Haiphong and Hoihow with 2,370 tons of general cargo and live stock for Hong Kong.

William Penn (American) arrived from Baltimore and Shanghai with 4,300 tons of iron, steel, tinplate and general cargo for Hong, and 4,300 tons of refined petroleum for through ports.

Huang Hoi (French) arrived from Port Bayard with 350 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Kasado Maru (Japanese) arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with 3,970 tons of pig iron and gunnies for Hong Kong and 3,790 tons for through ports.

Shing Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Moji with 256 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 2,334 tons for through ports.

(Continued on next Column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

COMDR. HOLE HEARS FIRST MARINE CASE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (retired), who has just returned from Home leave, took his seat again at the Marine Court yesterday morning. Two Chinese boatmen were summoned for making fast to the s.s. Seistan whilst underway in the Harbour. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined \$5 each.

S.S. Lyemmoon Sails This Morning.

The s.s. Lyemmoon, owned by Messrs. Wo Fat Shing and engaged on the Hong Kong Saigon service, will sail for Saigon early this morning. The vessel experienced a break-down during her last voyage to Saigon and was towed back to Hong Kong by the tug "Taikoo." The vessel sustained damage to her propeller tail shaft, but this was repaired without going to dock.

Empress of France Arrives.

The s.s. Empress of France has taken the place of the "Canada" will arrive here to-morrow afternoon, on her first voyage from Canada to China. Incidentally, the "Canada" arrived in England a day and a half ahead of her scheduled time. The vessel was due at Southampton on December 24th, but got there on December 22nd at noon.

Owners of S.S. Poo Tye Sued.

The owners of the s.s. Poo Tye, Messrs. L. Tye Sing S.S. Company are being sued by the Cheong Wo & Company for \$3,067.80 stated to be for necessities supplied to the ship. The case is being heard before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction. A report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Six vessels brought 373 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

S.S. Anjou Goes To Dock.

The s.s. Anjou has been taken in hand at the Kwong Fook Cheong Shipyards at Cheung Sha Wan for overhaul and refit. The s.s. San Nam Hoi is to resume her service on the Kongsong run. Her overhaul is expected to be completed to-day.

Wireless For S.S. Tai Lee.

Work is now in progress on board the s.s. Tai Lee and s.s. On Lee for the installation of wireless. The ships will have their sets completed by the next week.

S.S. Yuet On Aground.

Wireless reports have been received to the effect that the s.s. Yuet On went aground at the Bar and requires the assistance of a gunboat. The s.s. Yuet On is on the Kongsong service.

Vulcanus (Dutch) arrived from Swatow with 72 empty drums and 7 bags of chemicals for Hong Kong.

Mao Lee (Chinese) arrived from Dairen and Chefoo with 2,330 tons of general merchandise for this port.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jefferson, Jan. 14th.
President McKinley, Jan. 14th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changste, Feb. 8th.
Taiping, March 8th.

Bank Line.

City of Bedford, to-day.
Automedon, Jan. 18th.
City of Pekin, Jan. 23rd.
Polaris, Feb. 1st.
City of Khartoum, Feb. 11th.
City of Delhi, March 11th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Persena, to-day.
Achilles, to-morrow.
Lycan, to-morrow.
Sarpedon, to-morrow.
Talthybius, to-morrow.
Eumachus, Jan. 18th.
Ningchow, Jan. 14th.
Tydeus, Jan. 20th.
Aeneas, Jan. 22nd.
Dolius, Jan. 28th.
Ixion, Jan. 28th.
Keenun, Jan. 31st.
Calchas, Feb. 3rd.
Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.
Patroclus, Feb. 7th.
Antiochus, Feb. 8th.
Demodocus, Feb. 10th.
Bellerophon, Feb. 10th.
Euryades, Feb. 14th.
Troilus, Feb. 14th.
Tyndarus, Feb. 24th.
Meneleus, March 3rd.
Agapenor, March 5th.
Antenor, March 7th.
Meriones, March 14th.
Proteus, March 16th.
Ajax, March 27th.
Oanias, March 28th.
Pyrrhus, April 2nd.
Hector, April 4th.
Laomedon, April 6th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Tilawa, Jan. 12th.
Takiwa, Jan. 17th.
Takada, Jan. 20th.
Santhia, Jan. 27th.
Talamba, Feb. 6th.
Taima, Feb. 16th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of France, to-morrow.
Empress of Australia, Feb. 13th.

Dollas S.S. Line.

President Van Buren, Jan. 12th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John Manners & Co., Agents).

Siam, Jan. 18th.

Java, Jan. 26th.

Panama, Feb. 10th.

Australia, Feb. 11th.

Danmark, Feb. 15th.

Chile, Feb. 23rd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, to-day.

Tanda, Feb. 4th.

St. Albans, March 4th.

Glen Line.

Glenogle, Jan. 10th.

Cardiganshire, Jan. 21st.

Glenamoy, Feb. 11th.

Glenagarry, Feb. 11th.

Glenapp, March 4th.

Hamburg-America Line.

Emil Kirdorf, to-morrow.

Havelland, Jan. 22nd.

Oldenburg, Jan. 25th.

Havenslein, Feb. 6th.

Ermland, Feb. 18th.

Leverkusen, March 4th.

Burgeland, March 18th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjitaroom, Jan. 11th.

Tjikembang, Jan. 14th.

Tjimanok, Jan. 14th.

Tjikarang, Jan. 18th.

Tjilchoet, Jan. 23rd.

Tjisaroen, Jan. 26th.

Tjisalak, Jan. 28th.

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"CITY OF MADRAS" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th February

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan. Noon	Mars, Casablanca, L'don. & Hall.
"ALPORE"	5,373	24th Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MORSA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	7th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"TAKADA"	5,307	9th Mar.	Mars, L'don. & vesp. B'm. B'ba
"KHIVA"	9,114	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"KRYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"NALDERA"	10,980	13th Apr.	S'bay, Mars. & London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,941	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,833	11th May	Marseilles and London.
"MORSA"	10,953	18th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th June	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,968	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Jan. 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	7,754	28th Jan.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	5th Feb.	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,838	12th Feb.	do.
"TARADA"	6,948	18th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,918	24th Mar.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,858	1st Mar.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haik, Oshu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Services of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London.
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Jan. 10 a.m.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	11th Jan. D.L.	Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,008	14th Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	18th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKIWA"	7,838	20th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TADUA"	8,907	24th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TAKADA"	5,307	28th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	29th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	1st Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,858	5th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TALAMBA"	8,918	8th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama & Osaka.
"KHIVA"	9,114	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,980	1st Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NALDERA"	10,980	4th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KRYBER"	9,114	8th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,833	11th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MORSA"	10,953	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,968	24th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

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For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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